THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, Editor and Proprietor. TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance.

VOLUME XIII. CENTRE HALL, CENTRE CO., PA. THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1880. NUMBER 4.

Trust.

A picture memory brings to me:
I look across the years, and see
Myself beside my mother's knee.

I feel her gentle hand restrain
My selfish moods, and know again
A child's blind sense of wrong and pain.

But wiser now, a man gray grown
My childhood's needs are better known,
My mother's chastening love I own.

Gray grown, but in our Father's sight
A child still grouping for the light
To read His works and ways aright.

I bow myself beneath His hand;
That pain itself for good was planned,
I trust, but cannot understand.

I fondly dream it needs must be
That, as my mother dealt with me,
So with His children dealeth He.

I wait, and trust the end will prove
That here and there, below, above,
The chastening heals, the pain is love!

John G. Whittier, in Youth's Companion

Better Luck Another Year.

Oh! never sink 'neath fortune's frown,
But brave her with a shout of cheer,
And front her fairly—face her down—
She's only stern to those who fear!
Here's "better luck another year!"
Another year!

Aye, better luck another year!
We'll have her smile instead of sneer—
A thousand smiles for every tear,
With home made glad and goodly cheer,
And better luck another year—
Another year!

The damsel fortune still denies
The plea that yet delights her ear;
'Tis but our manhood that she tries,
She's coy to those who doubt and fear;
She'll grant the suit another year!
Another year!

Here's "better luck another year!"
She now denies the golden prize;
But spite of frown and scorn and sneer,
Be firm, and we will win and wear
With home made glad and goodly cheer,
In better luck another year!
Another year! Another year!

—*W. Gilmore Simms.*

The Belle of Wolf Run.

A company of strolling players in a barn. The great space is lighted by lamps of every description, the most ambitious of which is a circle of hoops stuck full of candles. This does duty as the grand chandelier, and is quite effective.

Seated near the stage, before which hangs a green curtain, are two persons—a man and a young girl, whom, even the unpracticed eye might take as rustic lovers. He is a tall, finely-formed young fellow, with a noble head and keen, sparkling blue eyes. She is the beauty of Wolf Run, faultless in figure and feature, and with a sensitive play in her expression denoting that she is not quite satisfied with her position, even as the belle of the village, or her surroundings.

Margaret Lee had never in her life seen a play, therefore she was prepared to rvalize all the emotions of novelty, terror, wonder, delight, with which a novice looks on the strut and action of those who enter to the profoundest emotions. Of course she forgot where she was; of course she was dazzled and terribly stirred at the love scenes, which were, as usual, exaggerated.

The hero of the drama was a handsome, worthless rascal, who learned, before the evening was through, to play at our unsophisticated little Margaret, reading her admiration in her eyes, and enjoying the smiles, the tears, and almost spoken interest, of the beauty of Wolf Run.

"Pretty good — wasn't it?" said Charlie Vance, as he held her fleecy red shawl to wrap about her, at the close of the performance.

Margaret had no words, she only gasped: "Oh, Charlie!" as they gained the door, and caught at his arm: for their stood the hero of the stage, still in his bespangled velvet finery, and evidently stationed at that particular place in order to catch a glance at her lovely face.

"Confound his impudence!" Charlie Vance muttered between his teeth.

Margaret shivered a little as they left the barn. Everybody was laughing and talking. The soft, clear, round moon shed its light upon a scene of sylvan beauty: but the two spoke but few words until they had reached Margaret's home—a square white house set back a garden.

"A little of that goes a great ways," said the young farmer, who had evidently been thinking the matter over. "They stay here a week or more. I don't care to go again, do you?"

"Oh, I do believe I could go every night," said Margaret, fervently.

"They're a hard set, Maggy," said her lover, a little malice in his voice.

"How do you know? Are you sure of that?" she asked, eagerly and reprovingly.

"Oh, they're generally thought to be. Well, good-night, Maggy;" and he had gone ten steps before it occurred to him that they had parted without a kiss.

"I don't care," he said, sullenly, half aloud; "and that fellow stays at her uncle's tavern, too. Why should it nettle me so, anyway?"

Now Margaret and her cousin Anne were almost as inseparable as sisters. It was with a quick beating heart that the former took her way to the tavern next day, meeting Anne as usual at the private entrance for the family.

"Oh, Mag!" cried Anne, her eyes sparkling, "you've made a conquest."

"What do you mean?" asked Margaret, her fair face flushing, her pulses beating tumultously.

"Why, you know—last night. Oh, isn't he glorious!—exquisite? And only think he asked papa who that very lovely girl was in pink ribbons in the second seat—and that was you! Papa laughed and told him his niece, and somebody else said something very handsome about you at the table, and then papa up and said you were engaged to Charlie Vance, which sounded so ridiculous. And I give you my word of honor the gentleman turned pale."

"Nonsense!" said Margaret; but the flattering words had accomplished their work, and it was not hard to persuade her to go that night, where of course the lovely blushing face did not a little execution.

"Well, Maggy, what is it to be?" asked Charlie Vance, sternly. This was only a week afterward. All the softness had gone out of his face as he spoke. His eyes had lost their gracious, sparkling beauty. It might be that his cheeks were a trifle thin, and certainly his dark face was haggard.

"Oh, Charlie!"—she stood on the other side of the spacious hearth, drooping and timid, her face very white, and the large eyes startled in expression, like those of a frightened fawn.

"You are changed, Maggy. I don't say it alone. God help us both. it's talked about all over the place. Last night, when I heard something at Dilleway's, I felt like going home and blowing my brains out."

"Oh, Cherlie!"

The voice was more plaintive, and the little figure drooped yet lower.

"And it all comes of that infernal villain. It all comes of your going back and forth to the hotel, and with your Cousin Anne, to see him."

Margaret lifted her head with a pitiful gesture.

"He is going away to-day," she cried, a great pain in her voice.

"And you will see him before he goes?"

"Oh, no, no, Charlie. Oh, don't look so cruel. I can't see him now, you know I can't!"

"Since you've heard that he's got a wife elsewhere, eh?"

"Charlie! I don't care; it isn't that," she answered, chokingly. How could she add—"It is because I have found him base, untrue, when he seemed to me like an angel of light."

Her red lips quivered; the tears stood large and shining on her lashes, her eyes were downcast, her hands folded with the rigid clasp of despair.

"I shall never see him again," she whispered, hoarsely; "but if you say all is over between us, why it must be so."

"I don't say it need be, mind," he said, looking pitifully down at her. "I can overlook a good deal, I love you so much, so much! God in heaven only knows how much I have loved you. But I won't have the face of that man between us. God! no!" and his great shoulders lifted with the scarcely drawn breath, while a dark red hate smoldered in his usually soft eyes.

"It shall be just as you say," she murmured, meekly, without looking up.

"It shall be just as you say," he replied, quickly. "Do you think you could learn to love me again, a little?" he asked, the anger all gone. She was so beautiful.

"Try me, Charlie. You are so strong and good, and noble; I always felt that—and one can't long like where one can't respect, can one?" Her hands were on his arm now, and the lovely pleading eyes uplifted to his.

"You won't see him again?"

"I won't—I swear I won't! What should I want to see him for now?" she sobbed.

"Then, we will wait. This troupe goes to-morrow. Don't cry, darling; I dare say it will all come out right;" and after a few low-spoken words, the young man left her, but by no means with peace seated on his bosom's throne.

"Mamma, if anybody comes, say I'm out," called Margaret, from the top stairs.

"Well, I guess nobody'll be here today, unless it's that actor fellow," was the response. "Don't walk in the sun," she added, for mother and father were proud of their darling's beauty, and they secretly wished for her a better match than even their neighbor's son.

Deep in the woods she struck, determined never to see that too fair fatal face again.

"He'll be gone to-morrow," she half-sobbed, holding her hands hard against her heart, "and I shall never see him again. God be thanked! for, oh, I dare not trust myself."

The path, slippery, with pine-leaves, led to a favorite resting-place—a cleared spot through which ran a crystal-clear river. The place combined several distinctively beautiful features. Here she sat down, unmindful of the singing stream, the soft shadows, the sweet murmuring of the wind in the tops of the trees.

A footstep near startled her.

In the river, as in a mirror, she saw a vision that had become all too dear to her—a graceful figure clad in black velvet, the small hat, with its waving plumes, reflected, with the outstretched hand that held it, in the blue depths.

She sprang to her feet, a burning flush spreading over brow and neck, and would have fled but that he was beside her at a bound.

"My beauty! my darling! my own!"

"Sir, those words are an insult to me!" she cried with spirit, striving in vain to free herself from his caressing arm.

"An insult! I would die before I would offer you an insult, my beautiful. Come with me; I want to show you a lovelier spot than this—come!"

"I will not, she said, firmly, wresting herself from him, not daring to look up in his face. "How could you follow me—how dared you?"

"Love will dare anything,'" he said, gayly, fastening his powerful eyes on her face, and drawing her glance up to his. "Come, I will woo you like Claude Melnotte." And again he put an arm about her; but, like a flash of lightning, the two were torn asunder, and the man was thrown headlong with one blow from the powerful arm of Charlie Vance.

"Go!" he said, sternly, pointing to the frightened girl. "I can save you from his insolence, but I cannot promise to save you from yourself. Go, and think on your broken promises."

Later in the day Charlie came up to Margaret's house and asked for her.

"Whatever is the matter with the child?" queried the mother. I never saw her in such low spirits."

The young man made no answer, but went into the cool, shaded parlor. Presently Margaret came down, white as a lily. There was an unspoken question in her wide, tearless eyes.

"No," he said, "still him, Maggie, though he deserved it. I don't want the crime of murder on my soul, even for you, my poor girl. But I sent him away as subdued and cooled-down a man as ever you see. Such men are always cowards. And now, Maggie, you're free. I never should want to think of the look you gave him while I held you in my arms, and I should love to think of it. I've come to say goodbye, for I'm off for the West, and if ever I—hello!"

There was a low, broken sob, and on his chest Margaret lay a dead weight. The girl had fainted away.

Well, a long sickness followed. Charlie could not leave her lying there between life and death, and the first visit after she could set up settled the matter. Margaret had conquered her vanity, which, after all, was more touched than her affections, and found that there was only one image in the heart that had been, as she thought, so torn with conflicting struggles—and that was the frank, honest, blue-eyed Charlie Vance, who had loved her ever since she was a baby.

And of course they were married.

Special Agents for the Next Census.

The following is a list of the Special Agents of the Census Office, Department of the Interior, appointed to investigate, in their economic relations, the most important industries of the United States, and the statistics of telegraph, railroad, express, transportation and insurance companies; also, to collect the social statistics of the country:

The Production of Cotton—Professor E. W. Hilgard, University of California, in charge; two assistants.

The Manufacture of Cotton—Edward Atkinson, of Boston, in charge.

The Production of Cereals—Professor William H. Brewer, of New Haven, in charge.

Railroads—J. H. Goodspeed, of Boston, in charge.

The Manufacture of Iron—James M. Swank, of Philadelphia, in charge.

Social Statistics of Cities—George E. Waring, Jr., of Newport, R. I., in charge; one assistant.

The Manufacture of Wool—George William Bond, of Boston, in charge.

Fire and Marine Insurance—Charles A. Jenny, of New York, in charge.

Power and Machinery Used in Manufactures—Professor W. P. Trowbridge, of Columbia College, New York, in charge; two assistants.

Wages in Manufacturing Industry Generally and Manufacture of Glass and of Coke—Joseph D. Weeks, of Pittsburg, Pa., in charge.

Fishing Industries and Interests—Professor G. Brown Goode, of the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, in charge; eleven assistants.

Meat Production, Transportation and Export—Clarence Gordon, of Newburg, N. Y., in charge; one assistant.

The Production of the Precious Metals—Clarence King, Director of the United States Geological Survey, in charge; six assistants.

The Dependent and Delinquent Classes, including the Facts of Pauperism and Crime, Deaf-mutism, Insanity and Blindness—Fred. H. Wines, of Springfield, Ill., in charge; two assistants.

Tree Covering, Forest Wealth and the Lumbering Industry—Professor Charles S. Sargent, of Harvard College, in charge.

Agriculture—Jacob R. Dodge, of the Census Office, Washington, in charge.

Mining East of the Mississippi River—Professor Raphael Pumpelly, of Newport, R. I., in charge; nine assistants.

C. T. B. writes from Buzzard's Roost as follows: "In attempting to write upon any subject, or especially to speak publicly, I close my subject too abruptly, or in other words, I do not cover enough ground. How shall I remedy this defect?" Ans.—Buy larger boots and you will find no difficulty in covering more ground.—*Keokuk Constitution.*

Snow Two Hundred Feet Deep.

The following remarkable account, rom the London *Times*, of enormous snowfalls in Northwestern India, shows what a world of vapor is carried inland on the monsoons from the Indian ocean to strike against the loftiest mountain-chain in the world, and be precipitated in such snow and rains as occur on the foot-hills of the Himalayas. About the sources of some of the great rivers of India occur the heaviest rains ever known; and further east, in Cashmere, it seems the snows are sometimes terrific.

Some interesting details of this extraordinary snowfall in Cashmere in 1877-8 are given in a paper in the just issued number of the "Journal" of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, by Mr. Lydekker. Early in the month of October, 1877, snow commenced to fall in the valley and mountains of Cashmere, and from that time up to May, 1878, there seemed to have been an almost incessant snowfall in the higher mountains and valleys; indeed, in places, it frequently snowed without intermission for upward of ten days at a time. At Dras, which has an an elevation of 10,000 feet, Mr. Lydekker estimated the snowfall, from the native account, as having been from thirty to forty feet thick. The effects of this enormous snowfall were to be seen throughout the country. At Dras, the well-built traveler's bungalow, which has stood somo thirty years, was entirely crushed down by the weight of snow which fell upon it. In almost every village of the neighboring mountains more or less of the log houses had fallen, while at Gulmarg and Sonomarg, where no attempt was made to remove the snow, almost all the huts of the European visitors were utterly broken down by it. In the higher mountains whole hillsides have been denuded of vegetation and soil by the enormous avalanches which swept down them, leaving vast gaps in the principal forests, and closing the valleys below with the debris of rocks and trees.

As an instance of the amount of snow which must have fallen in the higher levels, Mr. Lydekker mentions the Zogi pass, leading from Cashmere to Dras, which has an elevation of 11,300 feet. He crossed this early in August last year, and then found that the whole of the ravine leading up to the pass from the Cashmere side was still filled with snow, which he estimated in places to be at least 150 feet thick. In ordinary seasons this road in the Zogi pass is clear from snow some time during the mon h of June. As another instance of the great snowfall Mr. Lydekker takes the valley leading from the town of Dras up to the pass separating that place from the valley of the Kishengunga river. About the middle of August almost the whole of the first-mentioned valley, at an elevation of 12,000 feet, was completely choked with snow, which in places was at least 200 feet deep. In the same district all passes over 13,000 feet were still deep in snow at the same season of the year.

Mr. Lydekker gives other instances of snow in places in September where no snow had ever before been observed after June. As to the destruction of animal life in the Upper Wardwan valley large numbers of ibex were seen imbedded in snow; in one place upward of sixty heads were counted, and in another not less than one hundred were counted. The most convincing proofs, however, of the havoc caused among the wild animals by the great snowfall is the fact that scarcely any ibex were seen during last summer in those portions of the Wardwan and Tilail valleys which are ordinarily considered as sure finds. So, also, the red bear and the marmot were far less numerous than usual. Mr. Lydekker estimates that the destruction to animal life caused by snow has far exceeded any slaughter which could be inflicted by sportsmen during a period of at least five or six years.

Maple Sugar Making.

The best sap weather is when the wind is southwest, with fleecy clouds by day and clear nights, cold enough to freeze a little. The sap will run as long as these conditions prevail. A south wind threatening rain soon stops it; though if a soft snow falls instead it will run rapidly. The sugar-maker has no use for rain; it wets his jacket, soaks his wood pile and increases the quantity of water to be evaporated, and the water running down the trees, steeping moss and lichens on its way, and falling into the sap, gives a dark stain to the sugar that nothing short of chemical means will remove. In a good "run" the sap accumulates, and the fires must be kept going all night. There is no particular fun in this when one has gathered sap all day, but the great store tubs must be emptied to make room for the next day's gathering; so after supper the one who is to boil till midnight wends his way to the works through the deepening twilight. The familiar woods look solemn and mysterious in the uncertain light. The owl takes great interest in the sugar-maker, s fire at night, and perched on a tree just outside the circle of light hoots loudly at intervals for hours. If you have two pans, and propose to boil a large quantity of sap, you will have no leisure to speak of. You fill the "feed tub," and set the faucets at the bottom to run as large a stream as can possibly be evaporated when you urge the fires to the utmost. The pan bubble and foam; the fragrant steam rolls away in clouds. You see the light of other fires in the distant woods where other lonely watchers like yourself are at work, and after a while the waning moon comes up and her light struggles in among the trees. The air is clear and still: the tinkle of the falling drops can be heard at a distance of many yards, a clear melodious sound, like a single stroke on a tiny silver bell; and as the pitch varies somewhat according to the size of the bucket or the depth of the sap, or for some other reason, you may enjoy a unique concert, if twenty or thirty trees stand near enough together to enable you to hear them all at once. Now several drops fall at once, then the intervals gradually widen, then narrow again, while others chime in, giving rise to a sort of irregular rhythm and cadence. No one notices it in the day time, and the distance at which it is audible at night is surprising. The only other sound is the rush of the creek in the valley far below, swollen with the tribute gathered by the sun from every snow bank within its basin.—*Good Company.*

Hunt the Ring—A Winter Evening Game.

A circle is made, and a piece of tape or string is obtained sufficiently long to reach all around the inside. A ring is then slipped on to it, and the ends are tied together. Each of the players takes hold of the tape or string with both hands, and the person whom lot or choice has marked out for the victim, standing in the middle of the circle, is next made to turn round three times (without shutting his eyes or submitting to any other disadvantage), and is then let loose to hunt for the ring. The object of the rest of the players is, of course, to prevent his catching it, and they pass it from one to another, covering it with their hands as rapidly as possible. It a constant backward and forward motion of the hand is kept up, it will be found extremely difficult to discover where it is so as to stop it before it disappears. As in the fairy tale, it will often be seen to gleam, but only to disappear when an effort is made to grasp it, and the victim's only chance is the greatest rapidity in opening and shutting every hand round the circle, to each of which he has immediate access as soon as he has touched it. It is unfair to pass the ring from under a hand after it has been touched and before it has been opened, and the player in whose possession it is finally found becomes in urn the victim.

THIRTY YEARS IN DISGUISE.

A Noted Old Californian Stage-Driver Discovered, After Death, to Be a Woman.

A letter from Watsonville, Cal., to the San Francisco *Call*, says: There is hardly a city or town or hamlet of the Pacific coast that includes among its citizens a few of the gold hunters of the early days where at least one person cannot be found who will remember Charley Parkhurst. For in the early days the gold hunters were, by rapidly-succeeding gold discoveries, drawn back again distributed from it to the most recently found diggings, and in those same early days Charley Parkhurst was a stage-driver on the more important routes leading out from the city. He was in his day one of the most dexterous and famous of the California drivers, ranking with Foss, Hank Monk, and George Gordon, and it was an honor to be striven for to occupy the spare end of the driver's seat when the fearless Charley Parkhurst held the reins of a four or six in hand. California coaching had, and has even yet, one exciting adjunct that was wanting in all preceding coaching. It was when the organized bands of highwaymen waylaid the coaches, leaped to the leaders' heads, and, over leveled shot-guns, issued the grim command made so often that it was crystalized into the felonious formula of "Throw down the box." Drivers of a phlegmatic temperament become accustomed to these interruptions, expertly wrecken up the killing capacity of the gun-barrels leveled at them, accept the inevitable, throw down the treasure-box and drive on. Charley Parkhurst was high-strung, and this was one requirement of the driver of the early days he could never master. He drove for a while between Stockton and Mariposa, and once was stopped and had to cut away the treasure box to get his coach and passengers clear. But he did it, even under the "drop" of the robbers' firearms, with all ill-grace, and he defiantly told the highwaymen that he would "break even with them." He was as good as his word, for, being subsequently stopped on a return trip from Mariposa to Stockton, he watched his opportunity, and, contemporaneously, turned his wild mustangs and his wicked revolver loose, and brought everything through safe. That his shooting was to the mark was subsequently ascertained by the confession of "Sugarfoot," a notorious highwayman, who, mortally wounded, found his way to a miner's cabin in the hills, and told him how he had been shot by Charley Parkhurst, the famous driver, in a desperate attempt, with others, to stop his stage.

Charley Parkhurst also afterward drove on the great stage route from Oakland to San Jose, and later, and for a long time, in the "Knoxville road" between San Juan and Santa Cruz, when San Francisco was reached by way of San Juan. But Parkhurst was of both an energetic and a thrifty nature, and when rapid improvements in the means of locomotion relegated coaches further out toward the frontiers, and made the driving of them less profitable, he was sufficient unto him that he was acknowledged as one of the three or four crack whips of the coast. He resolutely abandoned driving and went to farming. For fifteen years he prosecuted this calling, varying it in the winter time by working in the woods, where he was known as one of the most skillful and powerful of choppers and lumbermen, and where his services were constantly sought for, and always commanded the highest wages. Although, in his stage-coaching days, he was hail fellow well met with the migratory miners, and during the succeeding years of his life as farmer and lumberman he was social and generous with his fellows, he was never intemperate, immoral or reckless, and the sure result was that his years of labor had been rewarded with a competency of several thousands of dollars. For several years past he had been so severely afflicted with rheumatism as not only to be unable to do physical labor, but the malady had even resulted in partial shrivelling and distortion of some of his limbs. He was also attacked by a cancer on his tongue. As the combined diseases became more aggressive, the genial Charley Parkhurst became, not morose, but less and less communicative, till of late he has conversed with no one except on the ordinary topics of the day.

Last Sunday, in a little cabin on the Moss ranch, about six miles from Watsonville, Charley Parkhurst, the famous coachman, the fearless fighter, the industrious farmer and expert woodsman, died of the cancer on his tongue. He knew that death was approaching, but he did not relax the reticence of his later years other than to express a few wishes as to certain things to be done at his death. Then, when the hands of the kind friends who had ministered to his dying wants came to lay out the dead body of the adventurous Argonaut, a discovery was made that was literally astounding. Charley Parkhurst was a woman. The discoveries of the successful concealment for protracted periods of the female sex under the disguise of the masculine are not infrequent, and the case of Charley Parkhurst may fairly claim to rank as by all odds the most astonishing of all of them. That a young woman should assume man's attire and, friendless and alone, defy the dangers of the voyage of 1849, to the then almost mythical California—dangers over which hardy pioneers still grow boastful—has in it sufficient of the wonderful. That she should achieve distinction in an occupation above all professions calling for the best physical qualities of nerve, courage, coolness and endurance, and that she should add to them the almost romantic personal bravery that enables one to fight one's way through the ambush of an enemy, seems almost fabulous, and that for thirty years she should be in constant and intimate association with men and women, and that her true sex should never have been even suspected, and that she should finally go knowingly down to her death without disclosing by word or deed who she was or why she had assumed man's dress and responsibilities, are things that a reader might be justified in doubting if the proof of their exact truth was not so abundant and conclusive. It is said by several who knew her intimately that she came from Providence, R. I.

Words of Wisdom.

There is no good preaching to the hungry.

Better go supperless to bed than to run in debt.

The wild oats of youth change into the briars of manhood.

The lesson of disappointment, humiliation and blunder impress more

Good men have the fewest fears. He has but one who fears to do wrong. He has a thousand who has overcome that one.

The hardest working men and women are those who do the working and planning; and they are few, for most people consider second-hand goods the cheapest.

Good words do more than hard speeches, as the sunbeams, without any noise, will make the traveler throw off his coat which all the blustering wind could not do.

It is easy enough to find plenty of men who think the world owes them a living, but hard to find a chap who is willing to own up that he has collected the debt in full.

If a man's word is not as good as his bond the best thing is to get on without either. If this can't be done look well to the bond and treat the word as though it had never been spoken.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Facts for Farmers.

Bone dust is a lasting manure, and will continue to fertilize plants for years, when not ground too fine.

The best potatoes grown under favorable circumstances contain twenty per cent. of starch; poor ones, about ten per cent.

Hemp is recommended to be cultivated in vineyards, orchards, etc., for the banishment or destruction of noxious insects. It is said noxious insects are not found in hemp fields.

Cows remove more from the pasture that their droppings supply; therefore it is a good plan to spread manure over them, sprinkled with plaster, to save the ammonia for the young grass in the spring.

Thick lime whitewash, thinned with a strong decoction of tobacco stems, applied to fruit trees, is recommended as a preventative against rabbits and other animals gnawing them during the winter season.

A cellar that is cool, dry and dark, and yet well ventilated, is the best place for preserving potatoes in large quantities. When smaller quantities are to be preserved there is nothing like dry sand.

The very contagious and destructive disease of cattle, the pleuro-pneumonia, was imported from England in 1843, since which time it has prevailed to a greater or less extent, and it seems doubtful if it can be exterminated.

A good Jersey cow, during ten years of usefulness, will produce skim milk enough to pay for her keeping, and 3,000 pounds of the best butter in the world into the bargain—butter worth several times as much as the heaviest beef animals.

The best breed of fowls would never satisfy the man who did not take an interest in them. Fowls must have care and attention just the same as any other stock. It is foolish and unwise to think they can find their own living and at the same time yield a fair profit to the owner. Good, clean, pure water and a food of egg-producing and nourishing constituents, fed regularly and wisely, will pay the owner of the flock, no matter what may be the breed or pedigree.

J. D. Gilbert, of Elkhart, Ill., who exhibited the fat prize ox at the fat cattle show held in Chicago, gives his mode of feeding young animals as follows: "I feed my young cattle just enough to keep them strong through the winter months. After they are two and a half years old commence feeding corn winter and summer until I send them to market. Attend to them closely and keep them improving from the time they are fed on corn to the time they leave the farm. Generally feed from eight to twelve months on corn. Intend from this time to feed a steer younger, and send one year sooner to market. Think I can get my steers at thirty months old to weigh 1,700 pounds. This course will pay much better than to keep them until thirty-six to forty-two months, and get an average of 2,000 to 2,100 pounds out of the cattle."

Recipes.

ROLLED JEELY CAKE.—One teacupful white powdered sugar, one teacupful flour, four eggs, whites and yolks beaten separately, pinch salt; beat the yolks and sugar to a cream; and the flour and salt, then the whites beaten to a very stiff froth; mix quickly; rub and butter a large roasting-pan; bake ten or fifteen minutes, according to oven; when done spread with jelly and roll quickly.

FAVORITE MEAT PIE.—Take cold roast beef, or roast meat of any kind, slice it thin, cut it rather small; lay it, wet with gravy and sufficiently peppered and salted, in a meat-pie dish. If liked, a small onion may be chopped fine and sprinkled over it. Over the meat pour a couple of stewed tomatoes, a little more pepper, and a thick layer of mashed potatoes. Bake slowly in a moderate oven till the top is a light brown.

FRIED BREAD PUDDING.—Take a stale loaf of baker's bread; cut in slices; beat up six eggs; stir them into a quart of milk; dip the slices into the milk and eggs; lay them upon a dish, one upon another, and let them stand an hour; then fry them to a light brown in a little butter; serve with pudding sauce or syrup.

POTATO BALLS, OR CROQUETTES.—Four large mealy potatoes, cold, mash them in a pan with two tablespoonfuls of fresh melted butter, a pinch of salt, a little pepper, one tablespoonful of cream, and the beaten yolk of one egg; rub it together for about five minutes, or until very smooth; shape the mixture into balls about the size of a walnut or small rolls, dip them into an egg well beaten, and then into the finest sifted bread crumbs; fry them in boiling lard.

Care of Ducks.

Ducks usually begin to lay in February, and if shut up at night most of their eggs will be saved; shut up all the time, they will stop laying. They will sometimes lay in nests prepared for them in their roosting-house, but do not build nests of their own until nearly done laying and ready to sit, which is about the middle of May. Taking their eggs away will not prolong their laying. Ducks should not be plucked in winter, and those that are to sit should not be plucked until a week after hatching, as their long four weeks' sitting leaves them weak. After that they should be picked as often as their feathers ripen, which can be told by picking a few from the breast; if there is no colored fluid in the end of the feather, it is ripe. The little gray ducks ripen their feathers once in four weeks; if not picked soon after they begin to shed them, and pin feathers take their places, when separating them is very tedious. Larger breeds of ducklings do not ripen their feathers so quickly. The ducklings can be kept near the house better if hatched under hens, as ducks and turkeys are alike about keeping their little ones as far away as possible, until hawks or other animals catch them, when the old ones come home as tame as hens. Ducklings should be fed on raw Indian meal dough, salted a little, once or twice a week. A dish containing a few quarts of water, and refilled when empty, will do for them as well as a creek, but it should be fixed so that they can get out of the water easily or they will drown. Do not confine them, and they will help themselves to sand and insects.—*Baltimore Live Stock Bulletin.*

Lotteries.

Lotteries are said to have been first employed by the Genoese government as a means of aiding its revenue. The pernicious example was speedily followed by other States, nearly all of which have adopted lotteries at some time or other to increase their income. While they have achieved this end, they have not only robbed the working community of their hard earnings, they have lessened their habits of labor and thrift by creating false hopes of sudden and handsome gains. Between 1816 and 1828 France derived from lotteries an annual income of 14,000,000 francs, but forty-three years ago they were suppressed, and the year following a large increase of deposits were found in the savings banks of the country. In 1841 Prussia got from them 800,000 thalers and Austria 3,600,000 florins. The first lottery in England was in 1759, and its profits went to the improvement of public works, but the consequences were so obviously mischievous that it was abolished by an act of parliament in 1826. In Italy, lotteries are still tolerated, and their effect is most injurious, keeping the very poor population in still greater poverty. In some of the States they are still tolerated, and wherever they are they work incessant ill.

THE GOOD OLD DAYS.

The Extravagant Specs of Our Celebrated Forefathers.

The following is from an address by James Parton before the New York Historical Society: This venerable society has seen fit for many years to hold feasts, especially in June, when the festive strawberry gladdens the heart of man. He had asked, why this collation every month? What connection between sandwiches and history? But a venerable member had rebuked him, saying gravely: "Let no man speak disrespectfully of sandwiches here, for sandwiches built this house." One of the first acts of the Puritans in 1620 was to abolish that most time-honored and beloved feast, Christmas. Some of them made the observance of the day a matter of conscience, and the governor had spared them "till they should be better informed;" but he had forbidden public games on that day. But in truth the Puritans never succeeded in abolishing Christmas, although they no longer observed it openly, according to the old chronicles. They had simply changed the date on which it had been observed for 3,000 years, and observed it after the old fashion—on the last Thursday of November.

The Puritans had little to make merry with. For years they had nothing to drink but water; and often the only viand was a lobster, with nothing to make a salad of. Then it was that the clam made its appearance in history. But often, when the pilgrims had made ready a feast of ground-nuts and clams, the Indians would come and eat it. To put a stop to these breaches of etiquette the pilgrims hanged a man, not an Indian—that would not have been strange or original—but they hanged one of their own number for stealing from an Indian. In this tragic way the clam appeared in history. In this proud and haughty town the vender of the clam, and even the horse who draws his load, are often mentioned in tones of disparagement; but it is far otherwise with the clam, where they have "grand annual Episcopal clam-bakes."

When America began to export furs and tobacco and codfish, the people of the country lived extravagantly. Bringing molasses from the West Indies, they soon learned to make rum of it, and rum became a circulating medium; but rum and tobacco soon vitiated the habits of our forefathers. Even at the meeting of the clergy the room was often dark with smoke of tobacco and the steam of hot rum. If anyone supposed that in colonial times the people were more austerely virtuous than they are now, let him examine the records of the society, and he would soon find the magnitude of his error. John Adams, who began the temperance movement in this country, records that the price of rum was in those times a shilling a gallon, though sometimes it was raised to a pistareen, and in small towns there would be a dozen rum taverns, which were alarmingly injurious to the people. Other records show similar facts. From reading Franklin's memoirs, written in contrast with others, had thought that sage a temperance man. But the sagacious Franklin, who knew well what to tell, omitted to state that after he became a prosperous gentleman he was no longer a teetotaller.

The absurd and barbarous habit of drinking healths was observed in all its rigor, but even this was to be preferred to the taking of many of modern times. Later, tea and coffee came into fashion, though chocolate had preceded these dainties in the popular favor, and the chocolate was commonly boiled with sausages and the whole mess eaten with a spoon. The coffee in olden times was probably very bad, and even as late as John Randolph's time there was ground for his immoral remark: "Waiter, if this is tea, bring me coffee; if this is coffee, bring me tea."

In the time of the revolution, while the army was starving at Valley Forge, the people in the great cities were living in luxury and extravagance; and later, when the commerce of the country was pouring in wealth, the style of living was incredibly luxurious. The consequences of this extravagance were seen in the monstrous salaries of President Washington's cabinet. Dinners did it. The salaries of the secretaries were all insufficient to keep up the style of living that was thought necessary.

Why Suspension Bridges are Dangerous

Referring to the blowing down of the Tay bridge in Scotland, Prof. Park Benjamin writes as follows: Apropos to this particular accident a distinguished French engineer and iron founder, now in this country, informs us that he has known bars of iron made by himself from Scotch pig to change from a tough fibrous to a brittle crystalline structure in traveling by rail only from the north of France to Paris. This is, of course, an extreme instance. Again, recent research has demonstrated that because a structure withstands a large quiescent load, that fact is little proof of stability under repeated shocks and vibrations. Metals are believed to have a "life." A bar, for example, may stand a million vibrations and break down at the million-and-first and yet the last shock may be lighter than preceding ones. Attempts, however, to reduce this law to practical application, have elicited an abundance of conflicting evidence, but, nevertheless, it is well settled that in no department of mechanics is an extended course of actual experimenting more urgently needed or of graver public importance. Still, against even the above supposition, the fall of eleven spans seems to militate, at least in the light of such information as is now at hand, and the conviction is forced that some other theory lies at the bottom of the occurrence. This leads to the suggestion of an hypothesis which has already been frequently urged by engineers who disapprove of bridges on the suspension system—namely, that the structure may be thrown into isochrona vibrations by the wind. This introduces a new attacking element. It is well known that a very heavy suspended weight may be caused to vibrate over large arcs by a very small force, if the impulses be properly timed. Soldiers in crossing a bridge always break step so as to avoid causing vibrations in the structure, and there is a well-known old story of some one who offered to "fiddle a bridge down," his plan being to cause the bridge to swing in unison with the beats of notes corresponding in pitch with the periodic vibrations of the structure. It is not necessary to multiply examples of so well known a physical fact which is here adduced simply to point out that it may not be unreasonable to assume that the long spans of the Tay bridge were thrown into actual swinging vibration by the gale itself, those of the same length would vibrate synchronously and the piers might be supposed to represent nodes or neutral points.

"The Great Beard of Rama."

There's a plant in Ceylon that seems made to grow where no other green thing can. The curious thing about it is the way it manages to scatter its seeds over the dry and desert places. The seeds grow in a round case, shaped like a dandelion's seed-head, but much stronger and larger, being as big as a child's head. When they are ready to grow, the boxes of seeds get loose from the stalks, and the first strong breeze starts them off on the sand. Away they go like balls, scattering the ripe seeds on their path for miles, and wherever a seed falls it takes root and grows. If the ball comes to water, it is so light that it floats easily, while the wind still carries it on. In this way the seeds are carried to the most barren shores, and begin the work of covering them with green. This curious plant is the water pink, called by the natives "The Great Beard of Rama."

How Farmers are Swindled.

Yesterday a well-known gentleman called at this office and gave us the particulars of the most ingenious and well-devised scheme to defraud people that it has ever been our lot to record. The thieves, for they cannot be called by any other name, have successfully victimized a number of farmers of this county. Their scheme is as follows: A well-dressed man calls at the residence of some farmer, and after introducing himself states that he is in the employ of the State board of agriculture, and is sent by the board to gather the statistics regarding the crop of the past year, the same to be printed in book form for distribution throughout the State. He thereiore produces a blank printed like the following:

INDIANA STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.
Statistical Department.
FOR 1879.

No. bushels of wheat raised..... —
No. bushels of corn raised..... —
No. bushels of flaxseed raised..... —
No. bushels of oats raised..... —
No. bushels of rye raised..... —

Sign here .....

This blank, as will be seen from the above form, has a blank space at the bottom, which the swindlers state is left to fill up with any other article which the farmer might produce in quantity. After the printed blank is filled, they usually write number tons of hay raised, and then request the farmer to sign it on the blank line so that it may be placed among the files of the board after being printed. After the signature is obtained, a little talk is indulged in about the farmers in the locality, and the swindler departs. He then fills up the blank space at the foot of the blank with a note, payable in bank, in any sum he desires, and disposes of it. In several of the cases wherein some of our farmers were victimized, the amount called for is one hundred and twenty-six dollars, and the same purported to pay for a windmill pump. The swindlers were in this city on Wednesday last with a number of notes which they tried to dispose of at the banks, but were unsuccessful, and it is presumed they left on the afternoon train. The scheme is such a plausible one that it is easy to understand how a person can be taken in. We urge upon our readers to give as much publicity as possible to this, and warn all against the swindlers, to not sign any paper presented by a stranger, and you will save time and lots of trouble.—*Kokomo (Ind.) Tribune.*

How a Top Climbed a String.

The Japanese top-spinner walked to the side of the stage and untied a string which was soon as it was loosed swung quickly to the middle of the stage, and then hung perpendicularly. After untying this string, the Japanese took a top from his assistant, and twirling it in his hand until it revolved quickly enough, he took hold of the end of the string, and, placing the stem of the top at right angles to it, left things to take care of themselves.

The top spun a short time at the end of the string, but soon it began to move slowly upward, still spinning at right angles with the string. It continued in this way to move steadily upward until at length it had traversed the entire distance, and was lost to view behind the "flies" over the stage.

When the applause that greeted this trick had subsided, the Japanese moved the doll-house to the center of the stage and placed it beside the table. He then set six tops, exactly alike in size and appearance, spinning upon the table, and taking a seventh in his hand, indicated to the spectatorr, by signs, that he would send it on a journey through the do.ls house. He then sat down on the floor, and curling up his legs, Turk fashion, started the seventh top spinning. It ran along the floor

The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ.....EDITOR.

—:o:—

CENTRE HALL, Pa., Jan. 29, 1880.

We see a notice about a Chinaman cheating the hangman by committing suicide in his cell, the day before he was to be executed by strangling himself. If all others who make it an aim to cheat whomever they can would follow the Chinaman's example, this would soon be a clean old world, and preaching be dull business.

At the recent meeting of the republican county committee at Bellefonte, a vote was taken for President, which resulted in 22 for Blaine, 4 for Grant, and 1 for Sherman and Eliza Pinkston. So the *Republicun* is handsomely sustained in its opposition to Grant. But Lor me, if Blaine can't take care of his little patch, Maine, how can Centre county rads expect he could take care of the whole Union?

The Bellefonte *Republican* of last week announces with great satisfaction that henceforth Gen. Beaver will carry the party in this county in his pocket. We'd just about as soon see the rads of Centre county in Beaver's pocket as in any one elses. We do not know in which pocket the General intends carrying his party whether in hip or front, or vest pocket, but are inclined to think in his vest pocket.

At Harrisburg, Pa, on 20, true bills were found in the cases of W. H. Kemble, E. K. Shoemaker, Jesse R. Crawford, Edward McCune and Christian Long, and Representatives Rumberger and Petroff accused of corrupt solicitation of members of the Legislature. A special session of court has been fixed upon for the 2nd week in March to try these cases.

The common school warrants still remain unpaid. There is really no excuse for this other than bad management by the state officials. The amount now due the schools is 2½ millions. The evenues go to the treasury as heretofore, yet the treasury is empty. If a democratic state government had brought about such a state of affairs, there would be no end to republican denunciations. We have no doubt the public funds are out in the hands of pet banks, and machine politicians for purposes of speculation while the school appropriations go unpaid.

There is a prospect of the government getting back some of the lands that were grabbed by the large railroad corporations, some of which have failed to come up to stipulations, in consequence of which some of the lands would lapse to the government.

The Morgan resolution, referred to the senate judiciary committe some weeks ago, in relation to lapsed railroad land grants, has been referred to a subcommittee, consisting of Senators Davis, Garland and Carpenter, and they have agreed to report a bill directing the attorney general to prosecute the railroad companies for all land not earned by them as provided by the statutes for the completion of their road. This will open the whole question of the extension of land grants that have lapsed, including the Northern Pacific, the Atlantic and Pacific and the Missouri Pacific companies, and will invoive the disposition of upwards of 80,000,000 acres of land. The senate railroad committee, however, have the question of extending these grants before them, and it is understood that a majority of the committee are favorable to such action, although nothing definite has yet been done in the matter.

The Williamsport *Gazette and Bulletin* thinks it would be a difficult task for any one, democrat, republican, or foreigner, to write the history of the democratic party, yet that journal in the same article undertakes the job itself, getting through with it to its own entire satisfaction, but studiously avoiding to give the time honored party any glory.

The *Gaz. & Bulletin* has proven that it, at least, can not write the history of the democratic party. If our neighbor will take up the history of the United States from 1800 down to 1860, it will find every page a grand and glorious one, of which every true American will feel proud and just such a history as no other country from Adam to Lincoln can boast of; and it will find that every glorious page in that history is a brilliant page in the history of the democratic party—the deeds of democratic administrations that have made us great in population, great in territory, wealth and power, and raised us to the first rank among the nations of the earth, without a national debt, with peace and plenty, and comparatively no public plunderers, thieves and jobbers, such as have disgraced the nation under 8 years of Grantism.

Yes, we repeat, Mr. *Bulletin*, every bright page in the history of this great, grand and glorious country, is a page in the history of the democratic party, and you are just a little to bigotted too be its historian.

The Montgomery county republicans elected six Blaine delegates to the state convention, this, with similar news from a number of other counties, including Centre, looks like slapping Cameron in the face, and if it keeps on thus Don will find that his flock is getting rebellious. Indeed, it is reported that the young Senator has become alarmed at the re-action, and wishes it understood that he is not a "third termer first, last and all the time," and that he favors the man who has the inside track, so he can claim a cabinet position. To find the Camerons unable to gobble the Penn'a republicans for Grant, would be news indeed, but we fear the rebellion against Cameronism among the republicans of this state will be found of too small proportions to prevent Don from carrying the state delegation to Chicago for Grant There are still too many who will do his bidding, although they would like to see him snubbed if only somebody else would do the snubbing, so they might continue to have his smiles.

The star route service in the post-office department, embraces the carrying of the mails in the territories by coaches or horse back. In this part of the service the government is swindled annually out of several million dollars by a ring of contractors, with whom officials in the post-office department are in collusion and share the enormous plunder. We give the readers of the REPORTER one sample of a hundred, as to how this robbery is committed:

In the inquiry into the star service on last Tuesday, Mr. Kirk, a contractor on the now noted Santa Fe and Prescott City route, was examined. He swore that he was the successful bidder for it at $13,213. His service began October 1. On the second day after he began to perform service the pay was raised to $31,013; within two months one of his partners sublet, without his knowledge, to J. A. Walsh, a man whom Mr. Brady once had indicted for defrauding the revenue, and immediately the pay was raised to $74,550. There was subsequently a failure of some of the partners, and the route was again let to Kirk for the old figure, $13,313. Walsh later came in again and obtained an interest, when the pay was at once raised to $18,500. Three months later it was fixed at $58,275, and very soon after that the total pay allowed was $135,975.

On the route from Vinita, Indian Territory, to Las Vegas, the contract was awarded for $6,330, with a bond of $5,000 for the faithful discharge of the contract. Without a law for it, but merely by an agreement between the contractor and the Department, the $6,330 was raised to $150,592, with the same amount ($5,000) in the bond! No one need be told that this is a swindle of the first class. The route between Fort Worth and Yuma was originally let for $134,000, but afterwards increased to $299,000—$21,000 more than double—and the mail is carried for the contractor by the Southern Pacific railroad at a price far below what he gets from the government, and all he need do is lay back and look on.

Rio Janeiro had a first class mob on 3 inst., which would do credit to an American city at any time.

It arose from the public opposition to the levying of a tax of twenty reis per passenger on the street car traffic, the mob destroyed the cars and tracks of the Company, attacked the conductors and stoned and fired at the troops. The latter charged on and dispersed the mob. Three persons were killed and thirty wounded, including some soldiers and policemen. Order was finally restored and the tramway traffic resumed. The government, replying to a deputation, has refused to remove the impost."

THE CURTIN CONTEST.

The latest from Washington still indicates that there will be a new election for congress. A portion of the republican congressmen are trying to delay the matter, but the democrats will insist upon pushing it to a termination, and have the assistance of a number of republican members in this. It is clearly settled that Yocum is not entitled to the seat.

POOR IRELAND.

Famine would almost seem to be a chronic doom of Ireland; and what has several times been her miserable fate, now again stares her in the face with all its gaunt horror. In speaking upon this subject, the *Herald* says that for obvious reasons the distress of the Irish poor is only beginning to be felt, although a few people are already famishing in some of the districts. As the crops of Ireland did not wholly fail there is, as yet, food for the greater part of the inhabitants A sufficient harvest would have yielded enough to last until another harvest can be gathered in. When there is half a crop or one-third of a crop the people are provided for during one-half or one-third of the year, and of course they will not starve so long as any portion of the scanty harvest remains unconsumed, this explains why the pressure of actual famine is thus far so moderate and why the sympathies of mankind are not yet tortured by harrowing accounts of emaciation and death. But the last half of the year which intervenes between harvest and harvest will present a more deplorable picture, and we fear that the period of utter destitution and misery approaches more rapidly than the preparations are advancing for efficient relief. We are having meetings enough in this country, but the contributions of money are as a drop in the bucket in comparison with what will soon be needed. We fear our people do not appreciate yet the extreme severity of the coming distress, Ireland resembles a beleaguered garrison which has had food for five months at the beginning of the siege and is liable to be shut in for twelve months before a delivering army will come to its rescue. Nobody perishes of hunger in a besieged town until the provisions begin to run short, but the horrors of famine are none the less certain to come because there is food enough for a brief period. Ireland is in a similar situation. The crops, although deficient, sufficed for feeding the inhabitants during a part of the year, and the people will continue to eat so long as they have anything to put into their mouths. But the supply which stands between them and starvation is rapidly disappearing, and within the next two months the wolf at the door will have entered thousands and thousands of cottages and hovels. The consumption of existing food has advanced so far that relief must now be prompt to be of any use.

MAINE JUDGES.

The following shows how even Judges change with time. Consistency is never thought of by those who aim at certain political ends. Let the reader ponder these varations of the Supreme Court of Maine.

1877. WHEN DEMOCRATS WERE TO BE REJECTED.	1880. WHEN REPUBLICANS WERE TO BE REJECTED.
It is to be regretted that votes are lost by negligence of town officers, but the obvious remedy is to choose such as know their duty and knowing it will perform it.	The Representative is not to be deprived of his right because municipal officers neglected their duty.
John Appleton,	John Appleton.
Chas. W. Walton,	Chas. W. Walton.
John A. Peters,	John A. Peters,
Artemus Libby,	Artemus Libby,
Wm. G. Barrows,	Wm. G. Barrows,
Wm. Wirt Virgin,	Chas. W. Symonds.
J. G. Dickinson,	

The above we copy in the REPORTER for such of its republican readers as wish to be booked on the Maine muddle.

The Supreme Court of Florida in a case regularly before it, decided that the Returning Board must count the vote of the State for Tilden, and that it had no authority to go behind the returns. The Board refused, the 7-to-8 jugglers sustained it, and the Republican party backed both. Up in Maine the Republicans accept the Supreme Court as an authority in county votes, but if it had been necessary to steal the State, they would have reported it as in Florida. Their reverence for the judiciary goes to the extent it can be used for partisan purposes.

The riot bribery cases have been again postponed at Harrisburg, this time until a special term of court to last two weeks, commencing the second Monday in March. At that time, Judge Pearson declares the cases must go on, and no further continuance will be allowed for any cause.

Majority and minority reports were presented to the House on the Fitz John Porter case, from the committee on Military Affairs, and a special order was made for their consideration February 13th. The majority restores Porter to full rank and pay.

THE BLAME FOR INDIAN OUTBREAKS.

Almost every little Indian war or outbreak we have had, if properly investigated, was shown to have been caused by some misconduct of whites, or white agents of the government, towards the Indians. Thus it seems to be with the recent outbreak of the Utes, of which a late dispatch from Washington says that the true history of the causes which led to the Meeker massacre by the White River Utes was related publicly for the first time before the House Committtiee on Indian Affairs, on 15th. General Adams, who has returned to Washington with the Ute chiefs, after unsuccessfully attempting to secure the delivery of the Indians engaged in the massacre, was the witness. His narrative showed conclusively that the individual solely responsible for the outbreak was Agent Meeker. Had it not been for his unjustifiable treatment of the tribe, the murder, subsequent outrages, and killing of troops would not have followed. According to Gen. Adams, Mr. Meeker was very overbearing in his treatment of the Indians. They were originally encamped near the agency buildings Their lodges were brick, and their rude appliances for cooking were established. Mr. Meeker, for reasons of his own, ordered the encampment moved twelve miles away. The Indians did not like the change, but they obeyed the agent's orders and moved. Scarcely had they become firmly settled in their new camp before Meeker again ordered them to break camp and move to another place. The excuse given by Meeker for ordering the second removal was that he wanted to to plough where the camp was pitched. The Indians objected to a second removal and they sent Chief Johnson to parley with Meeker on the subject. Johnson said that his people thought they were badly treated, and they did not want to move a second time. Neither did they want their land ploughed. Meeker replied that he did not want to discuss the question. He had ordered the Indians to move and move they must. Johnson said he would not move. Meeker threatened to put handcuffs on all the Indians and call in the troops to enforce his orders. His language angered Johnson, who slapped the agent's face and left him.

Johnson's report to the tribe did not tend to create good feeling among the Indians, and Meeker fulfilled his threat to summon troops. The Indians, believing from expressions used by the agent that the soldiers were coming to kill them for their refusal to obey his orders, determined not to be shot. They murdered the men around the agency, and started out to prevent the entry of the troops upon their land. Then followed the fight.

The woman suffrage women are at Washington at present courting congress to give them the to right vote. These idle women had better go to their homes and study the real mission of woman, learn household duties, and nursing babies, and leave the voting to the men. Women were not intended for the polls nor pantaloons, that's sure.

The Lewistown *Gazette* mentions our name, among others, for Congress. Thank you, but not now—we are for Curtin, and holding ourself back as the dark horse for the Presidency.

MAINE.—A DECIDEDLY "MIXED" SITUATION.

It is known that the compromise which the conservative republicans would like to offer it this. They would accept the fusion organization if the latter would agree to seat republicans in place of the counted in members, and from the cities which were disfranchised. Davis would be elected Governor, of course, but the fusionists would be given part of the councillors and State officers. The leading fusionists say they will not accept any compromise. They claim to have the best legal advice to back, and believe the United States courts will never recognise any of the republican Legislature as legal. A. P. Gould takes this ground. He is helping the fusion committee to draw up a statement of facts to be sent to the Supreme Court. It is not known whether the Court will take into consideration and answer the questions appended, and the fusionists profess not to care. What they want, they say, is to get the facts clearly and concisely before the country and then they say there will be reaction in popular opinion in their favor. Both the Fusion Senate and House decided today to go ahead with the legislative business of the session and a number of standing committees were appointed. The members are all agreed on holding their sessions hereafter in some other city, and it will be either Portland or Biddeford. Mayor Walker, of Portland, offers them Congress Hall, which is admirably adapted for the purpose, and Mr. Strout, of Biddeford, is here to-night trying to induce the fusionists to adjourn there. One reason for going to Biddeford is that Union Hall is not a fit place to meet in, and the republicans have hired up every hall in the city. If the fusionists should go to Portland and should ultimately be reorganized as the legal Legislature, it would prove the entering wedge in the final removal of the Capitol from Augusta.

WHAT IS YET TO BE SETTLED.

Neither side has yet taken any steps to bring their case in court, but the republicans have a first-rate opportunity of doing so, since the fusion State Treasurer, White, who is in possession of the department, refuses to give up possession to Samuel W. Holbrook, who was elected by the republicans. Their Legislative Finance Committee is considering what it is best to do in this matter, but it is a small stumbling block. If they take out a writ of mandamus against White the case cannot be settled before next June. One of the principal causes which has operated to strengthen the fusionists is the letters which they have received from their constituents. Their advice is uniformly to stick. One of the judges of the Supreme Court, who was in the city to-day, in answer to a question relating to the "rump" legislature, replied:—"We decide nothing. People seem to think we declared the republican Legislature a legally organized body, when, in fact, what we did decide, was that on the assumption that was presented to us were facts, their Legislature was a legal body. You see it all turns upon the point whether our premises were fact or fiction."

There is famine in Russia, there is famine in Ireland, and there is famine in Turkey. The distress in Turkey seems to be absolutely appalling. At Adrianople the other morning fifteen people were found in the streets dead from hunger. In the mouths of many were found pieces of wood from which in their extremity they had evidently endeavored to obtain a little nourishment. Americans read these tales of woe in one column of a newspaper and in the next read how the immense grain elevators of Chicago and New York are filled to overflowing with millions upon millions of bushels of the golden grain that makes bread, for the want of which so many poor creatures in Ireland and Turkey and Russia are starving.

The lower House of the Kentucky General Assembly passed a bill reviving the whipping post law. The same bill passed the House of the last Assembly, but was defeated in the Senate by the casting vote of Lieutenant-Gov. Underwood.

Rumors of coming trouble among the miners in the anthracite region are growing louder and more positive daily, and the operators are on the watch for a strike. The cause is mainly the rivalry of the Lehigh and the leading companies in the Philadelphia market.

MAINE'S STALWARTS.

THEY BACK THEMSELVES UP WITH THE STATE MILITIA.

The State House Converted Into a Barracks—Corporal Davis the Dupe of Practical Jokers.

Augusta, Me., January 25.—There have been several important changes in the situation here and Governor Davis' action in calling out the state troops has caused considerable excitement. A *Herald* correspondent called on the republican governor yesterday afternoon to learn the causes of this unexpected step, and what danger there might be of an outbreak. Governor Davis said he had information that armed bodies of men were being got together at Lewistown, Portland, Bath, Biddeford and many of the country towns to march upon Augusta and capture the capitol. Mayor Nash was afraid to rely upon policemen armed with revolvers alone to hold possession, and Acting Adjuant General Frank E. Nye was disatisfied with the arrangements that were in vogue. So at a moment's notice Friday night the Capitol Guards of this city, who have been quartered at their armory nearly all the time for the last two weeks, were marched to the state house. The Richards Light Infantry, of Gardiner, were brought here in teams shortly afterward, arriving about two a. m. yesterday, and the Auburn Light Infantry came in on the half past five o'clock train, with the Androscoggin Light Artillery, of Lewistown, bringing the only Gatling gun owned by the state. These troops were marched directly to the state house and quartered in the basement, while the Gatling gun was placed in the rotunda facing the front entrance.

The governor's action in calling them out is generally ridiculed. It has been pretty thoroughly established by careful inquiry that the scare was based altogether on a practical joke by some of the 'boys' around town. They have been holding social meetings in a small hall, and Mayor Nash's deputies have formed the idea that they were drilling under Captain Black. Then these practical jokers have let drop, in the hearing of those whom they knew would report to republican headquarters, threats of slaughter and bloodshed. They have also had telegrams sent in from different points to Major Reynolds, Governor Cummins and other leading fusionists informing them of the departure of men and arms for Augusta.

A DISASTROUS CONFLAGRATION AT JAPAN'S CAPITAL.

Miles of Ground Covered by the Flames—Fifteen Thousand Houses Destroyed and Fifty Thousand People Rendered Homeless —One Hundred Lives Lost.

Yokohama, January 3.—Public attention is entirely absorbed by a disastrous conflagration at Tokio, December 29, the third similar overwhelming calamity in seven years. Miles of ground were burnt over, 15 000 houses destroyed and 50,000 persons rendered destitute. The actual pecuniary loss is undetermined, but is not so great as it would be in western countries, owing to the cheap construction of houses.

The loss of life is put down at about two hundred. The number, however, is quite uncertain, many in the rapid progress of the flames having been overtaken and destroyed, and of which no vestige remains. As happened in two previous occasions of great fire, a considerable portion of the foreign district was destroyed, including several missionary establishments, one church, and the office of the foreign newspaper, the Tokio Times. The United States legation was in danger, but fortunately escaped unharmed.

Extraordinary measures of relief have been instituted by government authorities and private individuals, and no effort will be spared to alleviate the suffering, but even these will necessarily be insufficient

THREE POWDER MILLS DEMOLISHED AND TWO LIVES LOST.

Cincinnati, January 19.—A special dispatch to the Times from Yellow Springs, Greene county, Ohio, says three terrible explosions occurred this morning at the Miami powder mills, three miles south of that place. Three mills destroyed and two men killed. The shock of the explosion was distinctly felt at Yellow Springs.

TWO CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.

Chatham, Ont., Jan. 19.—A stable belonging to A. J. Wilson, a dry goods merchant, was burned yesterday afternoon. Two of Mr. Wilson's children, who had been playing with matches in the stable, and thereby caused the fire, were burned to death.

Regulate the secretions. In our endeavors to preserve health it is of the utmost importance that we keep the secretory system in perfect condition. The well known remedy, Kidney-Wort, has specific action upon the kidneys, liver and bowels. Use it instead of dosing with vile bitters or drastic pills. It is purely vegetable and is prompt but fluid in action.

Piles! Piles! Piles! Do you know what it is to suffer with Piles? If you do, you know that one of the worst torments of the human frame. It cures constipation, and then its tonic action restores health to the diseased bowels, and prevents recurrence of the disease. Try it without delay.

AN AMERICAN BAALBEC.

Aladin's Lamp in Northwestern Pennsylvania—The Magic City that Arose under the Wand of an Oily Magician—Wiped from Existence in a Year.

Pithole, Pa., Dec. 24, 1879.—"Is that seat there by the stove," said the conductor, pointing to a man with patched pantaloons and a slouch hat with a lock of hair sticking through a hole in the top—"sitting there, with one arm on that oil-cloth carpetbag with the black worn off, is one-third of the population of the great city of Pithole."

"Shall I introduce you? Mr. Johnson, Mr Perkins," &c.

"Then you are about all there is left in Pithole?" I remarked, as I sat down behind the man.

"No, there's twice as many as me that. The Fergusons and Hunts, they are that yet. Pithole suits them; their farmers. They ar plowing up the streets, and raising potatoes and corn where the Post Office and opera house were Stop off at Oilopolis with me, and I'll take you over the ruins, if you'll furnish the team."

"All right. I'll do it," I said, and in two hours the horses pulled us from Oilopolis to the modern ruin of Pithole. Palmyra and Thebes are justly celebrated as very ancient ruins, but Pithole, Pa., is probably the grande t young ruin in the world. Here was a great city which was founded, grew in opulence, fell, and whose streets are now onion and cabbage patches—all within fifteen years. Why, it took those slow-coach Egyptians two thousand years to make such a ruin as this! Such is American enterprise.

"When did you come here?" I asked Mr Johnson, who acted in the capacity of both founder and guide to the ruins.

"I'm a carpenter, you know," he said. "I came here in 1865 to help put down the first well for the United States Petroleum Company on the Holmden farm The country around here was almost uninhabited. The ground was stony, and the fields full of pine stumps"

"Did you strike oil?"

"I should say we did. We struck a flower.' She threw up a thousand barrels of oil into the air a day. As soon as she flowed the speculators went off in the night and bought Tom Holmden's farm at a low figure Lord! when he came to see the well the next morning didn't he feel bad, though?"

"What was the effect of the thousand barrel well?" I asked.

"Why, it seemed to set the whole neighborhood crazy. The whole oil region turned out and came up here. Soldiers with pockets full of money, just discharged from the army, came pouring in with the rest. In fact Tom Holden's farm, it less than forty-eight hours, looked as if it had ten circuses on it. You never saw such scrambling. And prices! Why, you never heard of such prices. Twenty wells were under way in a week. Machinery had to be drawn through the mud from the station, on the Miller farm, four miles distant. Thousands of barrels of oil, worth $5 a barrel, had so be drawn through the mud. Farmers rushed in with teams for fifty miles around. Contractors paid $100 for drawing an engine 4 miles through the mud. Fifteen dollars a ton for drawing coal. Ten dollars for taking a trunk. Farmers got ten dollars for carrying one passenger. Two and three dollars were paid for meals, and five dollars for a bed. Dollars were as common as nickels are now. Why I could make $25 a day carpentering. I got $650 for building a one story building, and I did the work with four men in a day and a half. I got $45 for putting up some shelves for a druggist, and did the work in thirty minutes. Nails were fifty cents a pound, and lumber $300 a thousand. Farmers tore down their fences for miles around and sold them to the crazy oil operators. Great guns! how the merchants neured in! and what prices they got! $35 for a pair of boots, and a dollar for a drink of whiskey. Fortunes were made and lost in a day. Hundreds of wells went down and were sold at fabulous prices, afterward ending in dry holes"

"How were the wells usually sold?" I asked.

"They were divided into 'sixteenths' Thousands of soldiers, farmers, and businessmen were inveigled into buying these 'sixteenths.' Some made fortunes and more lost all. Speculators paid $500 for the refusal of a 'sixteenth' next to a producing well, telegraphed to New York or Philadelphia and made several thousand dollars in a few hours. A 'sixteenth' of a well often sold for $20.000 cash Millions of dollars came floating into Pithole Hotels went up like magic. Theatres sprang into being. Murphy built a shanty, got a dance woman by the name of Mme. Bridget, and 6 oil men would throw fifty dollar bills at her feet. Streets sprang in to line Within sixty days thirty pretty barmaids were holding forth at 8 free and easy. 7. First street, all in a rude board room 30 by 60"

"When did Pithole culminate?"

"Well she started in June, 1865, and in June, 1866 she was a full fledged city, with 15.000 people, with criminals, policemen, clergymen, churches, schools, and the third largest post office in the State of Pennsylvania. Why, Postmaster Hill had seven clerks, and to get a letter you had to stand in a post office row for half an hour We had a Mayor, a City Council, and daily newspapers"

"Did you have any good buildings!" I asked

"Certainly. The Duncan House, on First street, cost $30 000 The Chase House cost over $60 000 Handsome business blocks went up, gas was put in, the streets were sewered, and I tell you, we were a great city. People paid $2 50 for a seat at a variety show, and the town was filled with dance women and minstrels."

"When did the decay come?"

"Oh, in 1867 we began to go down Afterward utter ruin came upon us. The oil wells stopped flowing, and we were ruined. They took down the Duncan House and moved it over to Oil City, and the Chase House, which cost $60 000 was sold for $60. Many men burnt up their houses in 1867 to get the insurance, until now insurance company would take a risk in Pithole. In fact, everybody left Pithole as rats leave a sinking ship. The people who ran away from Pithole built up Shamburg, Titusville, Oil City and Tidioute.

I walked around Pithole, as I once walked Pompeii. The city is literally deserted The houses are tottering or fallen. Window panes are gone No painter or glazier has been seen here for ten years. Fourth street, once a thriving business street, has entirely disappeared King's hardware store has gone, the Record office has disappeared, the sidewalks have rotted away, and barren desolation meets me every side. On the hill where the Athenaum used to be filled with a shouting audience who gathered to throw money at the feet of Maud Stanley and a score of Black Crook dancers, I could see piles of potatoe vines where the farmer had dug his crop. Where Murphy's Theatre once stood, and where the manager often took in as high as $2 000 during an evening, are bunches of burdocks and two old sandstones which denoted the corners

"How many families are here now?" I asked Mr. Johnson, as I looked around at the ruins.

"Three—only three; and still we represent all the political parties in the field. I'm a Democrat, Ferguson is a Greenbacker, and Hunt is a Republican Don't often happen, does it, that a founder of a city can take you around and show you the very ruins that he built himself? I tell you—why, damn it, of course nobody doubts but the Collisseum and Pantheon are grand old ruins, but when you talk about young ruins—splendid young ruins—Pithole can buck up 'gainst any on 'em!" ELI PERKINS.

ADDRESS

read by Deputy L. Rhone at the Annual session of Pomona Grange, at Centre Hall, and published at the request of the Co Grange.

Fellow Patrons and members of the Pomona Grange:—Another year has matured to a fuller growth of both animated and inanimate creation and existence. The higher laws of formation and development have performed their part, although imperceptible yet none the less surely. The higher development from year to year only proves the more conclusively that it is the destiny of all creation to develop into a higher and more practical form in imitation of the unfathomable and great Creator himself.—And so it is in the development of the society of man—every form and creation of man is striving for an organized and higher existence, a more perfect development and happiness, and it is right that it should be so; and when God created it he saw that it was good—and the morning and the evening works the epoch of another day This being so the formation and the development of the order of Patrons of Husbandry is an inevitable result and a foregone conclusion—the necessity of the formation and maturity only depends upon the creative genius and the honest, earnest efforts of those who enter into it.

It is scarcely necessary for me at this annual meeting to review the work and success and unfailing progress of the Order in our county, since no doubt most of you have read my report to the State Grange, reviewing at length the doings of the order during the past year. As I think I have done so truthfully as nearly as I could get at the statements of the different departments; but by actual count they may vary a little, as I understand I underestimated the Insurance department a little.

In the live stock department we did a large business but still have not yet been able to accommodate all. This I, as well as the board of directors much regret. I know that they tried earnestly to seek an outlet for all the stock that Patrons had to dispose of—they even sent a special agent east to make arrangements for more frequent and larger sales. The only reason to be discouraged as our trade has increased to nearly double the dimensions of that of last year; but it has not been so profitable to the association. As this has been a dowry year in the demand and prices of stock, the prevalence of pluro pneumonia in the dairy districts at the opening of the year was discouraging to the dairymen, and confined their purchases to absolute wants which caused a falling off in demand and prices of cattle; but no doubt as the disease has now been crushed out and as there is a general revival in business, there will be a largely increased demand for stock of all kinds, as well as an increase in prices a consequence. In other branches of industry Patrons, our directors have taken their good names and business integrity into their hands to serve you in founding a new and untried business department for the marketing of live stock under your own control. It was but natural that there would be difficulties to overcome, prejudices to contend with, misrepresentations to encounter—but your board has manfully met all these; knowing that institutions and organizations are not founded in a year but that it takes years to grow to a full and practical development.

It becomes us as good Patrons to stand unfailingly to gather, defend and maintain this association that has such a grand and noble design for the upbuilding of a practical and permanent live stock market for the farmers of our county.

The money invested by the individual farmer is so small, yet aggregates to hundreds so that individually we have little or nothing to lose, but everything to gain

We have already held six of the seven of public grange meetings ordered by the County Grange at its last session. Three were largely attended and great enthusiasm manifested, which speaks volumes for our cause and does great credit to the farmers and citizens of those localities Several of these meetings were held in churches where they had no suitable town hall to accommodate the throng that wished to be in attendance, only in one instance were the patrons of the several grange where we held meetings mortified, not that they had a poor attendance, for it was good, but because some bigotel, senseless parson tore down their posters to prevent the meeting being made known; but by the notices in the county papers it was generally understood and they had a good turnout.

Such outlaw-ism that will tear down posters of this kind and try to disgrace a whole community, deserves the rebuke of all good citizens and should be arrested and treated with the severity of the laws of our country. * * * *

I ordered petitions to be sent out to the several subordinate granges in the county to be signed vindicating the good name and usefulness of our much esteemed brother and lecturer of our county grange, Dr. James Calder, asking that he be returned as President of State College. I did this on my own responsibility and without any request by our worthy brother. His good name is being assailed for no other reason but because he has associated himself with the order and has labored so earnestly for us, by going into nearly every township in the county and into nearly forty counties of the state lecturing for the order.

Fellow Patrons, it becomes necessary for us to move with closed ranks, standing man to man, shoulder to shoulder, in defense of our great cause. The policy of those who oppose our order is now to drive every prominent and active member from public position and influence so as to break our public influence, and go intimidate the order as to cripple its rapid progress by flinching from its officers their good names. Let us nobly stand by our brother and every good member when thus publicly assailed to that our order may be inviolated.

We should now commence to arrange for the consolidation of our orders for plaster and the spring trade, so as to give time to secure satisfactory terms and prompt shipments. The subordinate granges frequently act too slowly in getting in their orders, so that the power of the executive committee to secure suitable terms is very much impaired. Committees should be appointed in the several granges to canvass promptly as to what is wanted. This would also greatly facilitate business in the subordinate granges that have no regular business Agency. By an active committee of five or seven, that would canvass between meetings for certain articles as might be desired at each meeting and when consolidated under the chairman and reported to the grange at its next regular meeting could be promptly ordered and distributed to those who had given in their orders. This might also be done in the sale of at least some kinds of produce—as, for instance, poultry which will not bring more than six cents in the Bellefonte and other local markets, when properly dressed and shipped to Philadelphia markets will bring from eleven to twelve cents Thus the grange can be made a source of profit to the individual members, even if they should have no regular business agency.

And now as we are again entering upon another year, how can we make our order more practical and successful, is a question that demands our careful consideration. There are 288 officers in the several subordinate granges of this county that have taken a solemn obligation to do all in their power for the maintenance and promotion of the order There are 13 officers in the county grange that have taken a like obligation. Sixteen directors of the Insurance department that were sworn before a civil magistrate to perform their duties to the best of their ability for the promotion of the company. There are six directors of the live stock department that were sworn by a like magistrate to do for the company to the best of their ability. Then there are of specially obligated officers six auditors; five of an executive committee; three of a finance committee, besides special committees, so that we have 254 picked men and women, staff officers as it were, pledged together to hold, defend and promote the order of Patrons of Husbandry in Centre county. Are we worthy and equal to the emergency of the farmers' great cause, can we say like Napoleon's Old Guard at Waterloo, "The Guard dies but never surrenders." If these officers do their duty by always being at their posts, there is not a subordinate grange in the county that can be captured by the enemy and not only will they be defended but strengthed and improved and will take the field in the offensive and push forward our order to the foremost ranks of organized society.

There in addition we have a large number of devoted members that have stood up for the order in many a hard contest. I will put stronger, devoted heroes and heroines that have never deserted or skulked from our cause even under the most difficult trials.

Let us with this devotion and self sacrifice, what have we to fear? Nothing from without if we keep well organized within.

* * * * * * *

THE WORLD FOR 1880.

Democrats every where should inform themselves carefully alike of the action of their party throughout the country and of the movements of their Republican opponents. A failure to do this in 1876 contributed greatly to the loss by the Democracy of the fruits of the victory fairly won at the polls.

The year 1880 promises to be one of the most interesting and important years of this crowded and eventful century. It will witness a Presidential election which may result in re-establishing the Government of this country on the principles of its constitutional founders, or in permanently changing the relations of the States to the Federal power. No intelligent man can regard such an election with indifference. The World, as the only daily English newspaper published in the city of New York which upholds the doctrines of constitutional Democracy, will steadily represent the Democratic party in this great canvass. It will do this in no spirit of servile partisanship, but temperately and firmly. As a newspaper The World, being the organ of no man, no cliquenand no interest, will present the fullest and the fairest picture it can make of each day's passing history in the city, the State, the country and the world. It will aim hereafter, as heretofore, at accuracy first of all things in all that it publishes No man however humble, shall ever be permitted truly to complain that he has been unjustly dealt with in the columns of The World No interest, however powerful, shall ever be permitted truly to boast that it can silence the fair criticism of The World.

During the past year The World has seen its daily circulation trebled and its weekly circulation pushed far beyond that of any other weekly newspaper in the country. This great increase has been won, as The World believes, by truthfulness, enterprise, ceaseless activity in collecting news and unfaltering loyalty to itself and to its readers in dealing with the questions of the day. It is our hope and it will be our endeavor that The World's record for 1880 may be written in the approbation and the support of many thousand more of new readers in all parts of this Indissoluble Union of Indestructible States.

Our rates of subscription remain unchanged, and are as follows:

Daily and Sundays, one year, $10; six months, $5 50; three months, $2.75.

Daily, without Sundays, one year, $8; six months, $4.25; three months, $2.25; less than last three months, $1 a month.

The Sunday World, one year, $2.

The Monday World, containing the Book Reviews and "College Chronicle," one year, $1.50.

The Semi-Weekly World (Tuesdays and Fridays)—Two Dollars a year. Club Agents-An extra copy for club of ten, the Daily for club of twenty five.

The Weekly World (Wednesday)—One Dollar a year. To Club Agents—An extra copy for club of ten, the Semi-Weekly for club of twenty, the Daily for club of fifty.

Specimen number sent free on application.

Terms—Cash, invariably in advance.

Send post-office money order, bank draft or registered letter. Bills at risk of the sender.

A SPECIAL OFFER.

Subscribers who send $1 for a year's subscription before December 28 will receive The Weekly World from the date of their subscription

TO MARCH 5, 1881.

This will include the Presidential campaign and the inauguration of the next President.

Old subscribers who send $1 before December 28 for a new renewal of their subscription for 1880, will receive The Weekly World to March 5, 1881, without missing a number.

This Offer will be Withdrawn DECEMBER 29.

Take advantage of it at once. Subscribe at once. Renew at once. Address,

THE WORLD, 33 Park Row, New York. dec18 6t.

Another adventist has murdered his child.

Mrs. Senator Conkling will leave in a day or two for her home in Utica. She detests Washington Society, and wants to escape it.

Catherine de Medicis is quoted as having asserted that the highest thing to be said in praise of a woman is that she can cook a good dinner. A good many husbands have felt the same thing, if they haven't said it.

A little girl shut up as a punishment for some fault in her father's barn at Baud, in France, was killed by a wolf, which by climbing a rubbish heap was able to enter by the roof. The family had been at work in the fields at some distance, and on the father opening the door to release the child the wolf sprang out and made off, leaving on the floor the half devoured remains of its victim.

Milford, Pa., January 23.—Robert Stroll, noted throughout this section as the father of twenty one children, has just died at Montague, near here, aged 78. He was married five times.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the following named persons have filed their petitions for License in the office of the Clerk of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Centre and that application will be made at the next Sessions of said Court to grant the same,

I. S. DeLong,	Tavern,	Liberty Twp.
S. H. Kunes,	do	do
Robert Taylor,	do	Phillipsburg Boro
Richard Hayes,	do	do do

J. C. HARPER, Proth'y.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the Hon. Charles A. Mayer, President of the court of Common Pleas, in the 25th Judicial District consisting of the counties of Centre, Clinton and Clearfield, and the Honorable Isaac Frank, and the Honorable John Dreese, Associated Judges in Centre county, having issued their precept, bearing date the 11 day of Dec., A. D., 1879, to me directed for holding a court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace Orphans' Court and court of Common Pleas in Bellefonte Pa., for the county of Centre, and to commence on the 4th Monday of Jan being the 26th day of January 1880, and to continue three weeks.

Notice is therefore hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of the said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 1st day of Jan. in the ear of our Lord, 1880, and in the 104 year of Independence of the United States.

JOHN SPANGLER, Sheriff.

Highest Medal at Vienna & Philadelphia.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,

501 Broadway, New York.

Manufacturers, Importers and Dealers in

Velvet Frames, Albums, Graphoscopes, STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS, Engravings, Chromos, Photographs, and kindred goods—Celebrities Actresses, etc.

—o—

Photographic Materials.

We are headquarters for everything in the way of

Stereoscopticons and Magic Lanters, Each style being the best of its kind in the Market

Beautiful Photographic Transparencies of Statuary and Engraving for the window.

Convex Glass. Manufacturers of Velvet Frames for Ministores and Convex Glass Pictures.

Catalogues of Lanterns and Slides, with directions for using, sent on receipt of ten

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

Centre Hall, Pa, Th'rsd. Jan. 29, '80.

☞TERMS.—$2 per year, when paid in advance; $2.50 when not paid in advance. Advertisements Nots per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for every subsequent insertion. Advertisements by the year at a liberal discount.

Subscribers outside the county should remit us 10 cts, amount of one year's postage, instead of 20cts as formerly when paid by themselves.

Subscribers can always tell how their accounts stand at the Reporter office by consulting the lables on their papers. If the lable reads "John Roe Ljan '78" it means that John is indebted for subscription from the 1st of January, 1878, and that it is time he was paying the printer

LODGE MEETINGS.

CENTRE HALL LODGE, No. 355, I. O. of O. F., meets every Saturday evening in the Odd Fellows Hall.
O. L. GOODHART, Secy. W. R. FROM, N. G.

OLD FORT LODGE, No. 637, F. A. M., meets on Monday evening on or before each full moon in the Masonic Hall.
C. F. HEELACHER, Sect. J. J. ARNEY, W. M.

PROGRESS GRANGE, No. 96, P of H., meets at their Hall, Centre Hall on the Saturday on or before full moon at 2 P. M. and every two weeks after. Jas. A. Keller Master. LEONARD RHONE, Sect.

Centre County Democratic Committee—1880.

DISTRICTS.	NAMES.	P. O. ADDRESS
Bellefonte, N. W.,	Wm. Galbraith,	Beith
" S. W.,	W. C. Heinle,	"
" W. W.,	Wm Harper,	"
Milesburg	Frank E Bible	Milesburg
Unionville	J. P McDonnell	Unionville
Howard	A J Gardner	Howard
Phillipsburg	C. G Herlinger	Phillipsbrg
Millheim	J. H Reifsnyder	Millheim
Benner	Uriah Stover	Bellefonte
Boggs	Jas. A. McClain	Milesburg
Burnside	Wm Hepple	Pine Glenn
College	Sam'l Gilliland	Boalsburg
Curtin	David Delong	Howard
Ferguson,	o. p. Dan'l Driebelbis	Sta. Col
" N. P.	O M Sheets	Stormstown
Gregg	L. M. Rishel	Spring Mills
Haines	George Kuster	Aaronsburg
Halfmoon	John Ward	Stormstown
Harris	Samuel Isler	Boals urg
Howard	David Tanyer	Howard
Huston	H. G. Chronister	Martha.
Liberty	W. H Gardner	Blanchard
Marion	John Hoy, dr.,	Walker
Miles	Sam'l K. Feast	Millheim
Patton	G. W. Rumbarger	Fillmore
Penn	W F Smith	Millheim
Potter, N. P.,	D. F. Luse	Centre Hall
" S. P.,	G. W Spangler	Tusseyville
Rush	Wm. Cullen	Phillipsburg
Snow Shoe	John G. Uzzle	Snow Shoe
Spring	E C. Wood	Bellefonte
Taylor	Sam'l Hoover	Fowler
Union	J. S Fredericks	Fleming
Walker	Samuel Decker	Zion
Worth	G. R. Williams	Port Matilda

J. L. SPANGLER, Chairman.
FRANK E. BIBLE, Sec'y.

LOCAL ITEMS.

—Rev. Fischer held a protracted meeting in the Loop church.

—Billmyer, Dill & Co., Lewisburg, have orders for 32 canal boats.

—The muddle in Maine does not interest Centre county half as much as the pure, fresh and cheap groceries at Sechler's.

—The "mumps" are at present raging in some of the lower townships.

—We print your card on 1000 envelopes for $1.25 to $1.50.

—Ph. B Stover, of Haines, has fixed Feb. 26 for his sale.

—Wm. Ehrhart, of the Fort, moves to Georges valley in the spring.

—Get your neighbor to subscribe for the Reporter for the great presidential campaign of 1880.

—Mr. Simon Harper, of Bellefonte, has purchased the new brick house erected by J. O. Deininger, on Church street in this place, at $1800.

—Steam sawmills are getting rather numerous in this valley, and we fear the timber will be cleaned out too soon.

— Jacob M. Harter has sale of live stock, farm implements and household furniture. Three miles west of Millheim. Feb. 19

—Judgment exemption notes—tight note—for sale at this office. 15 cents per dozen.

— We defy any one to name a place in this county where better, handsomer and more durable rigs are put out than at Lee's Centre Hall coach shops.

—Mr Hibler, merchant at Milesburg, we are informed, has leased Wm. J. Thompson's store, at Potters Mills, for a term of years from next spring.

—Rev. Roeder will administer the Lord's Supper in the Union church, next Sabbath forenoon.

—Wm. Jordan is about to make sale of his personal effects and move to Ohio Sorry to loose him.

—Two Haines township young men, sons of John Gelsweit and Sol Winkelblech, started for Kansas last Monday.

— We have tried a sample of flour of George Moyer's manufacture, at Linden Hall mills, and find it first grade. George understands his business. Give him a trial.

—Owing to the great rise in the price of paper, the Sunbury *Democrat* has put up its price again from $1.50 to $2 00

—There is a fair prospect that the old Be lin Furnace above Hartleton, Union Co., will be rebuilt.

—Prof. G. W. Fortney, principal of the Selinsgrove town schools has resigned. He has a call to preach in eastern New York.

—Simon Loeb has retired from the firm of S. & A. Loeb. The store will continue under Adolph Loeb.

—No well regulated household in this county is without Sechler's groceries, for the purest, best and freshest are always kept at Sechler's.

—Miles township's efficient constable, W. J Carlin, peeped into our office, on Monday, but didn't have a warrant for us, only walked up and paid for his Reporter, setting a good example.

—Sternberg, whom all know, will be on hand at Newman's old stand, now the Philadelphia Branch store, to welcome customers to the new firm of Goldsmith, Stein & Hexter, and sell clothing down at bottom prices. Stern is a capital fellow and a first class salesman.

—The musical convention at Spring Mills, last week, was a success, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather. The concert was attended by a crowded house on Friday night, and the music first-class. The committee and leader deserve credit for the success.

— Fourteen gold mines have been discovered in Eastern Siberia. We have what is better and more important than a gold mine, in Centre county, and that is the first-class grocery of Sechler's in the Bush house block.

—M'Clellan's Pittsburg *Record* says out of fifty strictly honest men only twenty-two will return a borrowed book, and only three will bring your umbrella home. Hits the nail right on the head.

German Horse and Cow Powder It should be the aim of every owner of horses & cows to make them as handsome and useful as possible The German Horse and Cow Powder makes fat, muscle and milk. Price, 15 cents per lb. Sold by J. D. Murray's dec 26 1m.

—A Free Lecture on Penmanship will be delivered in the school house, at Centre Hall, on Thursday evening 29, by Prof. C. Bauer, of the Bellefonte Academy. Specimens of ornamental penmanship will be on exhibition at same time. Prof Bauer, judging from the specimens we have seen, is a perfect master of this fine art, and we recommend him to the young men of this vicinity, who wish to gain this desirable accomplishment. Attend the free lecture.

Wm. Beck,—Piano Tuner, Bellefonte, Pa.

Phœnix Pectoral will cure your cough.
Phœnix Pectoral cures hoarseness quickly
Phœnix Pectoral tastes good and brings rest.
Phœnix Pectoral costs 25 cts; 6 bottles $1. sold by J. D. Murray, Centre Hall.

—Mr. H. G. Smith, a well known, and respectable citizen of Penn township, is reported as failing very fast.

—Arrangements have just been completed for holding a musical convention at Centre Hall, commencing Monday Feb. 16 and closing Friday evening Feb. 20. Two concerts will be given on Thursday and Friday evenings. Singers from a distance will be entertained free.

—You always find the largest and best variety of boots and shoes at Powers & Son's, in Bush's arcade. They are known to keep honest goods, no shoddy in shoes, and they make good any goods that are found not to be as they represent. This is doing business upon honest principles. Prices are always low and satisfactory to their customers. Call and see these men, the cleverest shoe dealers in the county.

—Public Grange meetings will be held at the following places:

Unionville, Friday, January 30.
Milesburg Saturday " 31
Howard, Tuesday, February 3
Jacksonville, Wednesday, Feb. 4
Zion, Thursday, Feb. 5
Benner, (at Mr. Conley's) Friday, February 6
Pleasant Gap, Saturday, Feb. 7.

All are invited to attend these meetings.

—Keep your eyes open and save your money for the new Philadelphia Branch Store, Newman's old stand, now in the possession of Goldsmith, Stein & Hexter, who have a large first-class clothing house in Philadelphia. They will keep an immense stock of Clothing at their Branch store, and make it their aim to sell lower than the lowest. The Philadelphia Branch Clothing House will open about Feb. 20. Motto: One price.

L. C. & T. Railroad—The Tyrone *Herald* says that for the purpose of making an estimate of work necessary to complete the Lewisburg, Centre and Tyrone Railroad from that place to Pennsylvania Furnace, a corps of engineers are investigating the condition of the road between the points named. Among other things they are thoroughly testing the condition of the timbers in the treatle work just below town, by the free use of a brace bit upon them.

—At a meeting of the railroad board in Philadelphia, on 20, Col Coburn informs us, they resolved to issue $200 000 of certificates of indebtedness in sums of $600 each, on which to raise the money with which to complete the road from Pennsylvania Furnace to Tyrone. No action was taken looking to the closing up of the gap between Spring Mills and Penn's Furnace, so that the company is not yet in a mood to fulfill its promises to our people.

Original stockholders will be allowed one out of every two shares of stock held by them, if transferred before the 1st of April, next, when new certificates will be issued therefore. See advertisemnet.

—Court commenced on Monday, his honor, Judge Mayer, presiding. Mr. Kling, of Howard, was appointed foreman of the grand jury. There is not much criminal business this term, upon which the county may be congratulated. On Monday Boss, of Eagleville, for an assault upon James, alias Buffalo Bill, last 4th of July, was fined $1 and costs and sentenced 20 days to prison. Next was a Lemont case, James Haney against Emanuel Shuey, two boys. Haney was washing buggies in the creek at a place where Shuey's were in the habit of dipping their water. Shuey told Haney to pull his buggy away so he might get water, Haney refused, when Shuey called his mother and the two pulled the buggy from the creek. The boys got to words and then to blows, and in the melee Shuey struck Haney across the arm with a pocket knife, cutting an ugly gash some six inches long This led to the prosecution of Shuey by Haney for aggravated assault. Haney is a much larger boy than Shuey.

The jury brought in a verdict of guilty against Shuey, and the court sentenced to pay $1 fine, costs, and two months imprisonment.

—Shorts—Mr. M. B. Duck, of Gregg having been to Kansas last fall, has taken a notion to move thither, inside a year .... Mr. John Ziegler, of near Aaronsburg, has purchased a farm in Nittany valley, and will move on it next spring, leaving his present farm to a tenant..... D. Wion, of near Centre Hall, also moves to Nittany valley next spring..... Mr. Simon Harper of Bellefonte intends becoming a citizen of Centre Hall, next spring.....H. J Boyer, of Aaronsburg informs us that his large advertisement in Reporter paid him double its cost in the second week—shows the value of this paper to advertise in it .....There is talk of Hez Krumrine of Spring Mills, erecting a new tan-yard, a short distance below Centre Hall.....H. C. Smith of Potter has rented a farm near State College.

TRIAL LIST.

Trial list for January term, A. D., 1880, commencing the fourth Monday (26th day) of January:

Second Week—Monday, Feb. 2.

Israel Bonney vs J H Reifsnyder al
Aaom Swartz Sr vs Wm Wolf
Bird Coal & Iron Co vs B & N S R R
Robt Valentine et al vs Bird Coal & Iron Company.
D M Wagner & Son vs John Liggett
Bird Coal & Iron Co vs Vm M Holmes
R F. Clow, use of vs Derby Coal Co.
Bradley Childs, et al vs H Merryman
Wm McClellan, Jr vs L W Munson
John I Thompson vs Sam'l Christ
Thomas Merryman vs John T Fowler
J D Valentine et al vs J J Leech et al
Samuel Hale vs Jacob Mann
John T Hoover's Heirs vs Linn & McCoy
H Brockerhoff's Admrs vs Louis Hass
G W Hoover & Co vs Hoover & Parsons
H Orndorf vs J P Zimmerman et al
William Witmer vs Wm H Blair
Hoffer & Kline vs R W Snook & Co
J R Lowry, Trustee vs James Cross et al
Same vs John Straw
H Brockerhoff's Admrs vs Martin Murphy's Admrs
Same vs Same
Same vs Same
W T Speer vs Hoy & Harris

Third Week—Monday, Feb. 9.

D K Tate vs Gustave Lyon
Jeremiah Tolan, et al vs Philip Teats
Samuel Moses Strauss & wife
C T Alexander, et al vs Jos R DeHass et al
J K Miller vs Anna Cottle
L C McClellan vs J H Holt
H D Dewitt, use of vs Jos Tressler
Isaac Guggenheimer vs John Hoy, et al
Jacob Roll, et al vs Wm Witmer
John D Lieb's Admr vs Curtin, Loeb & Co.
Jas H Marsh, use of vs Wm Allison, Jr
Henry Moyer vs A Lucknbach
Mary Snyder vs Ira E Snyder
H W Cowdrict vs Hughes & Tate
F H Way, use of vs A S Valentine
Thomas Homan vs John Spangler
Abraham Crane vs H M Meek
Jos D Gentzle's Admrs vs Daniel Gentzle et al
David E Sparr's Exrs vs Simon P Rudisel et al
Com ex rel vs A R Barlow et al
Adam Swartz vs H D Van Pelt et al
W O Mulholland vs R Mulholland
D L Duhring vs J Harris Linn Exrs
D T R Hayes vs M M Alexander
D K Tate vs E Joseph & Bro
David Henny vs George Hoppes
Heller & Kline vs Overseers of Bellefonte
D G Bush, et al vs H Brockerhoff's Admr
John Hoy vs Harper Bros
Same vs John Gingrich
Same vs Same

Camphor Milk cures headache and neuralgia.
Camphor Milk cures rheumatism and lame back
Camphor Milk cures cuts, bruises and chilblains
Camphor Milk costs 25 ct.; 5 bottles $1.
Sold by J D Murray, Centre Hall.

Sportsmen.—I have an excellent stock of Breech Loading Shotguns, also Muzzle loaders, which were bought at very low prices. Sportsmen wishing to guns had better do so now, as the tendency is upwards. All kinds of goods for sportsmen on hand, at the Gunstore of
Theo. Deschner,
23oct1m Bellefonte.

—Mr. J. D. Foote of Millheim is in very critical condition at present. He had a fall some time ago, hurting his leg; which of late has caused him considerable pain, so much so that the indications are that it has to be amputated. We sincerely hope to hear soon that such is not the case.

—Millheim can boast of a first class German evening school, under the control of Miss Josephene Kaufman. She is a German by birth having arrived in America only a few months ago. She is a scholar, and with her as instructress the school will certainly be a success.

Spring Mills, Jan. 19, 1880.

Mr. Editor:—The convention opened here this evening with any amount of bad weather, but for all that there is a good turnout of singers, and Tuesday brought more rain, more mud and more singers, when everything passed along smoothly. Notwithstanding the disagreeable weather the convention was a success, for how can a convention be anything but a success with Prof. Meyer at the time-stick backed by such accomplished players as Miss Ada Fisher at the piano, and Miss Cora Murray at the organ, and assisted by such singers as Prof. Lowell M Meyer, of Centre Hall and Mrs. Jennie Durst, of Tyrone. Methinks the people of Spring Mills should never forget the generosity of Messrs Bunnell and Aikens, of Bellefonte, for furnishing the instruments for the convention and should always remember they keep all kinds of instruments and music constantly on hand. The names of the singers present were: Tyrone—Mrs. Jennie Durst. Boalsburg—Miss Amanda Meyers, Messrs A Kreamer, H S Stuart Cal Myers, Mr. Osman S H. McClintock. Tusseyville—Miss Ida Wagner, Maggie Runkle, Ada Poorman, Mr. W Runkle Centre Hill—Miss Jennie Evans, Mrs J. A. W Rishel J A. Meriz Rob't Evans. Centre Hall—Miss Carrie Lawyers, Ada Durst, Anna Keller, Aggie Murray, Mrs Lizzie Bitner. Messrs. Chas Moyer, Al Grove, J. Grove. Farmers Mills—Miss Alice Neese, John Neese Madisonburg—Miss Anna Fiddler. Millheim—Miss Alice Radabaugh, Emma Eithenhuth, R A. Bumiller, Jasper Stover Penn Hall—Miss Emma Funk. Clara Guise Mary Guise, Luther Musser. Zion—Ed. Twitmeyer, Hublersburg—Jos Emerick. Spring Mills—Miss Maggie Kerlin, Alda Beatty, Sue Miller, Alice Neese, Fietta Neese, Lula Duncan. Clara McCormick, Lessie Miller. Della Fetterolf, Clara Krumrine, Maggie Burrell. Mary Leitzell, Birdie Fetterolf, M E. Fetterolf, Sallie M. Fetterolf, Tammie Miller, Beckie Neese, Mary Miller Ida Miller, Messrs. Rob't Miller, Harry Thomas, D W. Duncan. M N. Miller W. A Brown, David Reminger. R Fetterolf, H A. Krumrine, Free Krumrine, Al. Krape, Charles Krape, W. Alexander, N. Hoover, W. S. Confer, S. Leitzell, J. B. Crawford, Lot C Bunkle, John S Foster, H B Leitzell, D M Kerlin, E. C. Krumrine and G. W. Bolinger. Pedro.

AN EARTHQUAKE.

Violent shocks of an earthquake are reported in Salvador and much damage is feared in the interior. In Los Libertas, on the night of the first instant, the earth seemed literally to be dancing, persons in the streets were thrown down, and many buildings sufferd It was generally apprehended San Salvador had been leveled to the ground All who could leave that capital had done so Many businessmen kept their animals saddled prepared for flight. Lake of Itapango was in motion like a boiling cauldron, emitting dense sulphurous vapors. Industries of all sorts are suspended, the terrified inhabitants being only concerned about their safety.

A MATERIAL TRAIN RUNS DOWN AN EMBANKMENT.

Charlottesville, Va., January 23.—This morning a material train on the Virginia Midland railroad at Rockfish station ran off the track, at a bridge, down an embankment fifty feet, killing the conductor, Dabey Wilson, and two brakemen, and seriously wounding Capt H. D Luckett and six road hands. Six cars were completely wrecked.

VICTIMS OF THE COLLIERY EXPLOSION

The corpses of upward of fifty of the victims of the explosion in the Lycett Colliery, at Newcastle-under-Lyne, yesterday morning, have now been recovered. Of twelve persons who were got out of the mine alive yesterday five have died and others are dying.

LIBRARY OF UNIVERSAL KNOWLEDGE.

Volume IV. of this great work, published by the American Book Exchange, New York is ready January 15th, and volume V will be issued about ten days later. The volumes thus far issued being only the reprint of the last edition of the well-known Chamber's Encyclopædia, nothing more need be said of them than that they are well printed and bound; their form is vastly more convenient than the usual unwieldy quarto or octavo, and their price is cheap beyond all precedent in book making so that to the uninitiated it is a mystery how so much can be given for a little money, but to the practical printer and book maker, who knows how the greatest element in modifying the cost of buyers among whom the investment cost is to be distributed, the wonder would be not that the books can be made for the price, but that the number of buyers should be counted except by millions. Those who take pleasure in the dissemination of useful knowledge and choice literature will be glad to aid with their influence an enterprise so altogether worthy. The publishers will send any quantity of descriptive catalogue, to those who may apply, for distribution among acquaintance.

Again victorious At the International Dairy Fair, held in New York, December 1879, a committee of the most expert butter makers made the most careful tests of all the different Butter Colors. The result was the unanimous award of the only prize to Wells, Richardson & Co's Perfected Butter Color. Again its original and perfect color scores a victory as it always does when there is honest and fair competition with any of its competitors. Sold by druggists and merchants. Take no other.

Alexandria, Jan. 19.—A special to the Gazette states that the negro Jordan, who ran off with a white girl from Fauquier some time ago and was arrested in Maryland and brought to Warrenton on Wednesday last; was taken from the jail at that place about two o'clock this morning and hanged.

THE BEST OFFER YET!

A good Newspaper at Cheap Rates and a number of Good Books into the bargain. A copy of Worcester's Large Quarto Dictionary and other inducements to club getters.

THE WEEKLY PATRIOT

is a journal devoted to Literature, Agriculture, Politics, Science and News. It gives all the news of the week in condensed form Each number contains a completed story, selected poetry, wit and humor, articles for the farmer, miscellaneous and housewife, reports of markets, editorials on current topics and general miscellany. Price $2.00 per annum

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS FOR 1880.

Every new subscriber to the Weekly Patriot who will send us Two Dollars cash in advance, and every old subscriber who will pay his arrears and send Two Dollars in addition, will receive one copy of the Weekly Patriot for one year and a copy of each of the standard novels, "Jane Eyre, by Charlotte Bronte, and "Daniel Deronda," by George Eliot, postage prepaid on paper and books.

TO CLUB-GETTERS.

Ten Copies of Weekly Patriot one year to one P. O., and an elegantly bound copy of "Lempriere's Classical Dictionary" to club-getter $15.00
Fifteen copies of Weekly Patriot one year to one P. O., and an illustrated copy of "Macaulie's History of England," with maps, in 5 vols., cloth, to club getter 22.50
Twenty copies of Weekly Patriot one year to one P. O., and a copy of finest illustrated edition of Worcester's Quarto Dictionary (publisher's price $10.00) to club-getter 30.00

These rates are strictly cash in advance. Remittances should be by P. O. money order.

Daily Patriot, $7.00 per annum
Address, PATRIOT PUBLISHING CO.
Harrisburg, Pa.

A TERRIBLE EXPLOSION IN AN ENGLISH COAL MINE—SEVENTY-SEVEN MINERS IMPRISONED IN A PIT.

London, January 21.—The press association states it is reported that an explosion has occurred in the Lycett colliery, near New Castle. The number of persons killed is variously stated at from forty to one hundred. Later accounts state that from seventy to ninety persons were killed by the explosion.

London, January 21,—The latest accounts from the scene of the colliery explosion fix the number of persons in the pit when the explosion occurred at seventy-seven It is believed that not more than six of the rescued can possibly recover. Twenty-five corpses have already been brought up, majority of them being so disfigured as to be unrecognizable. The few who were rescued alive are dying rapidly. The scene at the mouth of the pit is most heartrending.

NEGRO REVOLT.

Several Planters Murdered and their Dwellings Burned.

Panama, January 10.—A revolt of negroes has occurred in the department of Chincha, and some horrible butcheries have ensued. Excited at a report maliciously circulated among them to the effect that the Haccendados were about to establish slavery on their estates, they met together to the number of fifty or sixty and broke into several Haccendas in the valley, murdering the proprietors and some of the principal employees and setting fire to the premises They were partially dispersed on the 22nd ult, by a prefect of Ica, who attacked them with a small force, killing four of their number.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS.

Havana, January 23.—Shocks of earthquake were experienced here last night.

Accounts from Vuelto Abago indicate that the earthquake was severely felt there and much damage was done to buildings, especially at San Cristobal. The shocks were oscillating from east to west. It is supposed that there has been a heavy earthquake somewhere in Central America.

FLATTENING THE GRANT BOOM

It is stated on good authority from Philadelphia, that some of Gen. Grant's friends in that city have authority to announce at the approaching Pennsylvania State Convention that he is not a candidate for President. Should this be done, it will be the final collapse of the Grant boom, which has been flattening out with remarkable rapidity for the last two weeks.

JANUARY COURT.

2nd Week.

Potter—Wm Allision, Wm Ishler, W H. Gohsen, Jacob Meese
College—S Gilliland, H Eters, J Ludwig.
Ferguson—T Bellinger, J E Mitchel.
Haines—J H Musser, Geo Kister, E Burd. P Limbert.
Taylor—S Hoover.
Boggs—J B Curtin, J Delong.
Huston—H Adams, J C Henderson.
Walker—L A Shaffer.
Bellefonte—P Montgomery, W Beck, H Hanner, C T Gerheck.
Howard tp—J N Hall
Liberty—T S Linale, M Corman.
Snow shoe—C Reese
Milesburg—Wm Baird.
Miles—J K Hosterman
Spring—Jno Hoy, Wm Bing.
Worth—T Bennett.
Gregg—Fred Moyer.
Halfmoon—B Buck,
Marion—C R Yearick.

TRAVERSE JURORS.

THIRD WEEK.

Milesburg—J R Bolleau
Gregg—John A Haines, A E Gebble,
John Taylor, John Hamilton, Fred Jamison
Snow Shoe—G W Weaver, J Eckley, E Holt
Spring—John From, Thos Harrison
Marion—John S Hoy
Halfmoon—J H Griffin, B Rumbarger
Liberty—Joseph Bechdol
Bellefonte—T K Reynolds
Walker—Sam'l Showers, John Miller
Howard tp—Reuben Lucas
Curtin—D B Delong
Rush—J C Mason, J Cullen, Geo Emerick
Haines—H O Bower, Sam'l Yearick
Union—Blair Alexander
Patton—C H Reghart, G W Rumbarger
Phillipsburg—Steele Crissman
Potter—William From, Peter Breon, U D Osman
Boggs—H L Barnhart
Taylor—John L Fink
Penn—Wm S Smith
Ferguson—Albert Hoy

Philadelphia, January 20th, 1880.

Notice

To Stockholders of the Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek Railroad Company.

The Stockholders of the Lewisburg, Centre and Spruce Creek Railroad Company, whose railroad property and franchises have been lately sold, and are now held by The Lewisburg and Tyrone Railroad Company, are hereby notified that, by presenting in person or by letter their certificate of stock, in amounts of two shares or multiples thereof, with power of attorney for the transfer thereof duly executed, to James R M'Clure, No. 233 South Fourth street, in the city of Philadelphia Pa., on or before the first day of April, 1880 there will be delivered to them in exchange for said stock in The Lewisburg and Tyrone Railroad Company, in the proportion of one share of the Lewisburg and Tyrone Railroad Company's stock for every two shares of the stock of the Lewisburg Centre and Spruce Creek Railroad duly transferred.

STRICKLAND KNEASS,
No. 233 South Fourth St.
Philadelphia, Pa.
jan29 3t

NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD. ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

The circulation of this popular newspaper, has more than trebled during the past year. It contains all the leading news contained in the Daily Herald, and is arranged in handy departments. The

Foreign News

embraces special dispatches from all quarters of the globe. Under the head of

American News

are given the Telegraphic Despatches of the week from all parts of the Union. This feature alone makes

The Weekly Herald

the most valuable chronicle in the world, as it is the cheapest. Every week is given a faithful report of

Political News

embracing complete and comprehensive despatches from Washington, including full reports of the speeches of eminent politicians on the questions of the hour.

The Farm Department

of the Weekly Herald gives the latest as well as the most practical suggestions and discoveries relating to the duties of the farmer, hints for raising Cattle, Poultry, Grains Trees Vegetables, &c &c, with suggestions for keeping buildings and in ruling untenable repair This is supplemented by a well-edited department, widely copied, under the head of

The Home

giving recipes for practical dishes, hints for making clothing and for keeping up with the latest fashions at the lowest prices. Every item of cooking or economy suggested in this department is practically tested by experts before publication Letters from our Paris and London correspondents on the very latest fashions. The Home Department of the Weekly Herald will save the housewife more than one hundred times the price of the paper. The interests of

Skilled Labor

are looked after, and every thing relating to mechanics and labor saving is carefully recorded. There is a page devoted to all the latest phases of the business markets, Crops, Merchandise, &c., &c A valuable feature is found in the specially reported prices and conditions of

The Produce Market.

Sporting News at home and abroad, together with a Story every week, a Sermon by some eminent divine, Literary, Musical, Dramatic, Personal and Sea Notes. There is no paper in the world which contains so much news matter every week as the Weekly Herald, which is sent, postage free, One Dollar. You can subscribe at any time

The New York Weekly Herald

is a weekly form, ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

NEW YORK HERALD,
Broadway and Ann Street.
New York.
25dec0t

Spring Mills Market.

Wheat No1	$1 25
Wheat No 2	$1,20
Rye, 70c	
Corn, ears, per bu. new,	38c
Corn old, 46c.	
Oats, 35c.	
Buckwheat, 50c.	
Cloverseed, $4.00 to $5 00	
Plaster, ground per ton, $10.00	
Flour, per bbl $6.00	
Barley 40 to 60c.	
Butter, 18c.	
Tallow, 6c.	
Lard, 6c.	
Ham, 12c.	
Shoulders, 6c.	
Eggs per doz., 16c.	

Coal, Retail.		By Car. Gross.
Egg,	$4 75	$4 75
Stove,	$5 00	$5 00
Chestnut,	$4 60	$4 60
Pea,	$4 25	$4 15

MARRIED.

On 15th inst., by Rev Geo. P. Hartzell, Mr. Andrew A. McClintick, of Porter township, Clinton county, and Miss Malissa L Hoy, of Centre county.

On the 15th, instant, by the Rev. J. M. King, Mr J s. Johnsloubaugh, of State College, and Miss Alice Moore, of Lemont.

On 22d, by Rev. W. F Fischer, Samuel Durst and Alice J. Stover.

On 25 in Georges Valley, by Rev. W. F. Fischer, Hiram M. Cain and Carrie L. Rishel.

On the evening of the 25th, in Rebersburg, by Rev. Landis, Mr. Clarle Herman, of Bellefonte, to Miss Nancy Stover, of Aaronsburg.

DIED.

On 21, at Spruce town, Mrs. Mary Tonner, relict of John Tonner, aged 67 years, 4 months, and 8 days

On 12 inst., at Spring Mills; of consumption, Miss Eliza Woods, aged 76 years.

On 22 in Millheim, Frank, son of Philip and Rebecca Leitzel, aged 1 year and 23 days.

On 22, in Millheim, John N. Campbell, aged 21 years, 3 months and 6 days.

Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia! Dyspepsia! E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, a sure cure for this disease. It has been prescribed daily for many years in the practice of eminent physicians with unprecedented success Symptoms are loss of appetite and sour rising of food dryness in mouth, headache, dizziness, sleeplessness and low spirits Get the genuine. Not sold in bulk nor, $1.00 bottles, or six bottles for $5.00. Ask your druggist for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, and if he has it not, send to proprietor E. F Kunkel, 259 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa., Advice free; send three cent stamp.

WORMS WORMS WORMS.

E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to destroy Pin, seat, and stomach Worms Dr. Kunkel, the only successful physician who removes Tape Worm in two hours. alive with head, and no fee until removed Common sense teaches if Tape Worm be removed all other worms can be readily destroyed. Advice at office and store, free. The doctor can tell whether or not the patient has worms. Thousands are dying daily with worms, and do not know it. Fits, spasms, cramps, chilling and suffocation, sallow complexion, circles around the eyes, swelling and pain in the stomach, restless at night, grinding of the teeth, picking at the nose, cough, fever, itching at the seat, headache, foul breath, the patient grows pale and thin, tickling and irritation in the anus—all these symptoms and more, come from worms. E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to remove them. Price, $1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.00 For Tape Worm write and consult the Doctor. For all others, buy of your druggist the Worm Syrup, and if he has it not, send to Dr. E. F. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Advice by mail, free; send three cent stamp. 30jan

ANNUAL STATEMENT.—

Office of the E. M. F. Ins. Company of Centre County, Pa. Centre Hall, Jan 12, 1880 In compliance with the provisions of their charter the Twenty-second Annual Statement of the transactions of the Company is herewith presented.

ASSETS.

Bills receivable being premium notes due and payable by members for insurance the past year		$30,725 75
		724 42
Paid on same		
Leaving due on premium notes taken the past year		30,001.33
To which add Tax No. 10	$4017 24	
Less per cent for collection	200 86	
		3,816 88
		258.45
Cash in treasury		
Making the total available assets of the past year		34,076.16

EXPENSES.

Compensation of directors	$175.03
Committee of appraisments	6.65
Salary of Sec'y	100.00
" " Treas'r	50.00
Printing, office rent, postage & stationary	87 80
Election board	5.00
Mrs. Conley on furniture	66 66
Wm. J Thompson on store and goods	2780 67
D. K Geise damages on house	21.00
Balance due Jac. Hazel (sum on note retained	48.72
Charles Wagner balance due on bard	12.00
	$3,353 53
Total accruing assets and funds of the Company the past year after deducting expenses	$30,722.63
To which add note of 1875 6, 7 and 8	108,187 69
	138,910 32
Minus cash premiums, cancelations, carpenters risks and tax on notes, including tax on notes taken between Jan 13 and Apr 21, 1879	$12 469.77
Total available assets of the Company this day	12 ,440 55
Risks and insurances in force of 1879, 6, 7 and 8	369,577 66
	1,222 914 52
Making risks of Company this day	$1,592,492 18
Am't outstanding	1,218 86
Of this am't there was paid into the treasury this day	285 33

At an election held the same day the following members were elected Directors for the ensuing year: John W. Krumrine, H C. Campbell, Henry Keller, Jos Baker, Fred Kurtz, John Rishel, Mal J B Fisher, S J Herring, H E Buck, J. H. Musser, Sam'l Gramly and H. G. Royer. Whereupon the new board organized and elected the following officers:

President—Henry Keller
Vice President—S. J Herring.
Secretary—D F. Luse.
Treasurer—Wm. Wolf
D. F Luse Secy. Henry Keller, Prest.

GREAT
FALL
—OPENING—
AT
Wolf's Stand.

THE
DRY GOODS
DEPARTMENT

Exhibits an immense stock of

DOMESTICS, DRESS GOODS EMBROIDERIES, WHITE GOODS, NOTIONS, LADIES' READY-MADE SUITS, PARASOLS, UMBRELLAS, FANCY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC., ETC.

THE
GROCERY
DEPARTMENT

Is filled with
Choicest Teas, Syrups, Dried Fruit, Canned Goods, Sugars, Coffees, Pure Spices, Salt, Pork Provisions, Wooden, Willow, Queens and Glassware, Fish, Salt and everything usually found in a first class Grocery.

ALSO

HARDWARE, CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS always on hand.
PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

THIS SPACE IS RESERVED FOR THE

Philadelphia Branch of No. 26 North Third Street, Philadelphia,

ONE PRICE

CLOTHING HOUSE,

(SUCCESSORS TO J. NEWMAN, JR.)

Who will open on or about FEBRUARY 20, FEBRUARY 20, At Newman's Old Stand,
Who will open on or about At Newman's Old Stand,
Who will open on or about At Newman's Old Stand,

WITH SUCH A STOCK OF CLOTHING AS HAS NEVER BEFORE BEEN SEEN IN THIS COUNTY,

29Jan AND WHICH THEY WILL RETAIL AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

"BEE HIVE" STORE,

ALLEGHENY STREET, BELLEFONTE, PA.
HEADQUARTERS FOR DRY GOODS
—AT—
THE BEE HIVE ONE PRICE EXCLUSIVE DRY GOODS STORE.

I am offering the LARGEST, BEST and CHEAPEST stock of Dry Goods in Centre county.

—o—o—o—

EVERYONE SAYS THAT IS THE PLACE FOR BARGAINS

Go there and be convinced.

—o—

ALL GOOLS AT ALL TIMES SOLD AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

—o—

Having secured an immense stock of goods before the advance, I am able to sell CHEAPER THAN ANY STORE IN TOWN.

—o—

All my goods are marked in plain figures.

Hoping to receive an early call, I remain, Respectfully yours,
My motto is: "One Price--th very lowest--and no misrepresentation." J. H. BAULAND.

SCHOOL HOUSE LETTING—Proposals for the erection of a new school house at Fisher's Gap, in Potter twp., will be received by the Secretary of the Board until Saturday, Jan'y 31, 1880, at 12 noon. For specifications call on the undersigned. The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids
W. A KERR.
Sec'y of Board

New Grain House Completed!

At SPRING MILLS, PA

J. D. LONG

Now extends a cordial invitation to his friends and patrons, and the public generally, as he is now prepared to buy all kinds of
GRAIN,
SEEDS
AND HIDES,

At the Hightest Market Prices

Also constantly on hand a complete assortment of

Coal at Low Prices

Also a complete assortment of
KIPS, CALFSKINS,
SOLE LEATHER,
also ready made

HARNESS

BRIDLES, COLLARS, WHIPS, HALTERS, &c., at bottom prices.
18nov 6m

PRIVATE SALE.

VALUABLE FARM.

The undersigned offers at private sale the well known Durst Homestead, near Earlystown, containing
215 Acres,
of best farming land in the county. A portion consists of the CHOICE, HEAVY WHITE OAK TIMBER.

Thereon erected a large, good two-story BRICK HOUSE with shed, a large BANK BARN and all necessary Outbuildings—all the buildings being good as new A YOUNG ORCHARD just beginning to bear, and an abundance of water, by well, cistern, and pond on the premises.

The payments will be made easy to suit the purchaser This is known to be one of the choicest farms in Centre county, h

How Peanuts are Prepared for the Market.

The modus operandi by which the nuts are separated, cleaned and classed is somewhat as follows: The third story of the building contains thousands of bushels of peas in bags, and there the continual roar of the machinery is deafening. Each machine has a duty to perform. First, there is a large cylinder in which all the nuts are placed, in order that the dust and dirt may be shaken off of them. They pass from this cylinder into the brushes, where every nut receives fifteen feet of a brushing before it becomes free. Then they pass through a sluice-way to the floor below where they are dropped on an endless belt, about two and a half feet in width, and passing along at the rate of four miles an hour. On each side of the belt stand eight colored girls, and as the nuts fall from the sluice on the belt the girls, with a quick motion of the hand, pick out all the poor-looking nuts, and by the time the belt reaches the end two-thirds of the nuts are picked off, allowing only the finest to pass the crucible. Those that do pass drop through another sluice and empty into the bags on the floor below. When the bag is filled it is taken away by hand, sewed up and branded as "cocks," with the figure of a rooster prominent on its sides. The peas caught up by the girls are thrown to one side, placed in bags and carried into another room, where they are again picked over, the best singled out, bagged and branded as "ships." These are as fine a nut as the first for eating, but in shape and color do not compare with the "cocks." Having gone over them twice, we now come to a third grade, which are called and branded as "eagles." These are picked out of the cullings of the "cocks" and "ships," but now and then you will find a respectable-looking nut among them; though the eyes of the colored damsels are as keen as a hawk, and a bad nut is rarely allowed to pass their hands. The cullings that are left from the "eagles" are bagged, sent through the elevator to the top story, and what little meat is in them is shaken out by a patent sheller, which is not only novel, but as perfect a piece of machinery as was ever invented. The nuts being shelled by this new process, the meat drops in bags below free from dust or dirt of any kind, and are then shipped in two hundred-pound sacks to the North, where they are bought up by the confectioners for the purpose of making taffy or peanut candy. It may be here stated that a peculiar kind of oil is extracted from the meat of the nut, and in this specialty a large trade is done among the wholesale druggists. There is nothing wasted, for even the shells are made useful. They are packed in sacks and sold to stable-keepers for horse bedding, and a very healthy bed they make.—*Correspondence Philadelphia Times.*

Some Curous Facts.

An Arctic owl has lately been picked up in mid-ocean.

Pearls have been found in mussels on the banks of the Ohio river.

In Iceland every man is his own farrier; even the bishop and chief justice are sometimes seen shoeing their own horses.

The Scandinavians believed that the earth rested upon nine pillars, and the Brahmins that it is supported by four elephants.

The Chinese language is as different rom the Japanese as Greek is from English, or even more so. The latter people are by far the most intelligent.

In Mexico they eat salt with their oranges, both because they prefer the last so seasoned, and because they are considered to be more wholesome with salt.

The best horseshoer in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, is a woman aged twenty-five. When a mule kicks at her, he finds himself on his back and can't tell how it was done.

The fossil floras of France, England, Germany and Scandinavia exhibit ferns nearly fifty feet high, and with branches three feet in diameter, or nine feet in circumference.

Although the cuckoo does not build a nest for herself, it has been observed that she always chooses the nests of such birds only as feed on the same kind of food as herself to lay her eggs in, and not indiscriminately.

An asylum for aged animals has been opened in a suburb of Paris. Among its inmates is a cow thirty-six years old, a pig twenty-five years old, and a goat eighteen years old. The oldest animal is a mule forty years old.

What was Paid for Illinois.

The Chicago *Tribune* prints an old document of considerable historic interest. It is a deed or conveyance of land bearing date July 20, 1773. The parties of the first part in the transaction are ten Indian chiefs of the different tribes of the Illinois nations of Indians, representing all of them, and the parties of the second part are twenty-two white men of Philadelphia and Pittsburg, Penn., and London, England. The premises conveyed by the Indians to these white men are two several tracts of land, viz.: First, the tract now commonly known as Southern Illinois, and, second, the remainder of the State to the northern border, and a portion of Southern Wisconsin. The consideration for this immense tract of land, including the whole State of Illinois and a good part of Wisconsin, is thus expressed in the deed: "Two hundred and sixty strouds, 250 blankets, 350 shirts, 150 pairs of stroud and half-thick stockings, 150 stroud breech-cloths, 500 pounds of gunpowder, 4,000 pounds of lead, one gross of knives, thirty pounds of vermilion, 2,000 gun-flints, 200 pounds of brass kettles, 200 pounds of tobacco, three dozen gilt looking-glasses, one gross of gun-worms, two gross of awls, one gross of fire-steels, sixteen dozen of gartering, 10,000 pounds of flour, 500 bushels of Indian corn, twelve horses, twelve jar of cassine, twenty bushels of salt and twenty guns, the receipt whereof we do hereby acknowledge." These articles having been "paid and delivered in full council." The deed was signed and executed before a French notary public at Kaskaskia village.

Afghan Cruelty

A Cabul correspondent of the London *Times* writes: As a specimen of the rule which we come to deliver the Afghans from I give the following, which I heard from Major-General Hills, before whom the case against Ibrahim Khan was tried. Ibrahim Khan, who is a brother of Yakoob Khan, when he left Cabul with other royal sirdars to join our camp at Kushi, instructed a confidential servant to bury some of his treasure. On Ibrahim's return with us the confidential servant and the hiding-place of the treasure was not to be found. Ibrahim, however, laid hands on the father-in-law of the man who had been entrusted with the business, and giving him credit for knowing something about it—whether justly or unjustly does not appear—tortured him to death by fastening up his head in a bag of snuff and tobacco, which was afterward set on fire, as the milder preliminaries had no effect in throwing light upon the whereabouts of the treasure.

An Eloquent Passage.

The following is from the pen of the late George D. Prentice: It cannot be that earth is man's only abiding place. It cannot be that our life is a mere bubble cast up by eternity to float a moment on its waves and then sink into nothingness. Else why is it that the glorious aspirations which leap like angels from the temple of our hearts, are forever wandering unsatisfied? Why is it that the stars that hold their festival around the midnight throne are set above the grasp of our limited faculties, forever mocking us with their unapproachable glory? And, finally, why is it that bright forms of human beauty presented to our view are taken from us, leaving the thousand streams of our affections to flow back in Alpine torrents upon our hearts? There is a realm where the rainbow never fades; where the stars will be spread out before us like the islands that slumber in the ocean; and where the beautiful beings which pass before us like shadows will stay in our presence forever.

A man had a tooth extracted by a Chicago dentist, and expressed regret for the loss. A girl whose jaws were overcrowded with teeth entered the office to have two of them taken out. The dentist suggested the experiment of transferring one of these sound teeth to the vacancy in the man's mouth, and the operation was performed with success, the tooth growing fast and firm in ten days.

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

Fashion Notes.

Among the latest importations are quaintly-colored French cashmeres wrought all over with polka dots of the same color; these come in gray, brown, olive and blue. They are to be used for the principal part of a costume that may be completed with silk, satin, or velvet. There are also separate embroidered pieces representing vines, flowers and foliage, though all of one color, and scalloped on the edge; these are to be used for side-panels, aprons, scarfs, and for edging the square-cornered revers now made lengthwise in front and side breadths.

In selecting velvet, it is desirable to get that with elastic pile, that will be least easily flattened by use. Some of the richest velvets, with thickest pile, are often the most easily marred. The way to test this is for the purchaser to obtain samples, and crease them by pressing a sharp-edged paper-knife against the pile, or in other ways, and also moistening it slightly. If the pile does not come up after the pressure is removed, it certainly will not resist that which comes with even the most careful usage.

The Oriental cashmeres are so popular that they are now imported in pale rose, blue and gold tints to combine with the light colors of evening dresses. The white *toile religieuse*, or nun's cloth, which is really all-wool French bunting, is very popular this winter for full-dress toilets for young ladies, and this is especially effective when combined with pale cloth of gold, which is really Oriental cashmere with many gold threads in it. Some velvet, either dark garnet or peacock blue, is then added to give character to the dress, and a most picturesque toilet is formed.

For street suits that have figured cashmere basques there is now the Talilen overskirt of plain silk or wool widely bordered with the figured material. This new overskirt is merely a long but very scant round overskirt caught up high on the left side almost to the waist, leaving the opening very far forward. The short skirt is then made of lengthwise plaitings in alternate clusters of the plain fabric and the cashmere.

The Spanish marriage fan has brought Spanish combs and styles into vogue in Paris, and modistes are combining red and yellow in very rich toilets. The newest Parisian costume is a skirt of dark Capucine satin de Lyon, with a basque of garnet velvet. The Spanish veil is also much in favor, and is shown by modistes here in both black and white Spanish lace. Red and yellow ostrich plumes also trim black satin or lace bonnets.

Long black kid gloves with a bracelet of small yellow rosebuds at the top is one of the caprices of semi-dress toilets. For a debutante to wear with white and blue toilet, white undressed kid gloves had a band of tiny blue forget-me-nots forming a bracelet at the top of each ust below the elbow.

The newest lace cravat is a large lace bow called the Talleyrand, in imitation of the bows worn during the French revolution. It may be made of any trimming lace by sewing the straight ends together, and of this forming an ordinary bow of two long loops and two ends strapped in the center; below this the lace is then formed into a jabot shaped like a fan, the two shell-like rows coming together in a point below. This point reaches nearly to the waist line, while the large bow is high about the throat—indeed, just under the chin.

Another bow, called the butterfly, has two little plaited pieces of white India muslin strapped tightly where they are joined, and this forms the center. Wide lace, either Languedoc, or duchesse, or Valenciennes, is then sewed to the plaited ends, and when the bow is worn the upper end of this lace is pinned high about the collar, and it is allowed to fall open below and display the pretty design wrought upon it. The butterfly bow is also made of black China crape edged with the black hand-painted lace which is new this season.

Artificial bouquets for the corsage are worn both in the house and street, and are seen on the dresses imported from the best Parisian houses. Natural flowers are, however, greatly preferred, and ladies who can obtain them use fresh natural flowers all winter. Small yellow chrysanthemums, as bright-tinted as buttercups, are as popular as the daisy bouquets worn during the summer, and will remain fresh several days. Large evening tea-rose buds, and the darker Isabella roses are also worn, with garnet, peacock blue, invisible green, or black toilets on dressy occasions.—*Harper's Bazar.*

Healthy Women.

A writer, in urging the necessity for more attention to the physical culture, notes as a favorable sign, to the fact that "the pale and interesting" type of female beauty is fast losing its popularity, and that men of position and influence are declaring for the healthy standard of womanly beauty, such as was ever recognized by Greece and Rome. This is certainly an important and happy change in public taste, and already the effects of it are to be detected in an improved condition of feminine health, for it will hardly be denied that on an average the women of to-day are physically superior to what they were a few years ago, when tight-lacing and similar destroying customs prevailed.

Young women take more exercise than they formerly did. They ride and walk more and are more in the open air. They have not the insane dread of the sun's rays which they once had. But there is much room for improvement yet. Many homes are still presided over by invalid wives and mothers, who furnish a constant spectacle of sadness and misery to their family and friends, and are a subject of unlimited expense to their husbands. In such homes the greatest of all blessings that could be hoped for would be the health of the mistress restored; but too often it is the one blessing which never comes.

American homes, more than any other, perhaps in the world, have been saddened by sickly women. If this shall be so no longer, it will be a great blessing to the nation. And the remedy is simple. American men are as strong and healthy as those of other nations; there is no good reason why American women should not be. All that is needed is proper attention to dress and exercise. Let women dress, as men do, so that their bodies shall not be squeezed and pressed together, but have free room for motion, and let them go out into the air and sunshine, as men do, and exercise their bodies, and the race of American women will not become extinct, as it once threatened to.

On the contrary, it will be improved, built up and beautified, and a time will shortly come when a healthy man will not have to hunt a whole country over to find a healthy wife. We are on the right track now; all that is needed is to go ahead, and the result will soon be manifest. Women will die to be in fashion; therefore let the fashion of female beauty be vigor and strength, and all the ladies in the land will be swinging dumb-bells, practicing archery, riding on horseback, and walking as for a wager, but they will be in style.

Edison's Rival.

Edison is all very well in his way, but the inventor that will be remembered when all others are forgotten is a party named Mickley, who has just rendered his fellow-men an inestimable service by producing an apparatus called the "Married Man's Indicator, or the patent "Domestic Barometer." This ingenious device is simply a wonderfully sensitive arrangement of the ordinary barometer, which infallibly detects the most minute alterations in the atmospheric conditions. The married man, returning late from the alleged "lodge," or other locally contraband of war, indulges in no fearful speculations as to his reception. He simply takes his "indicator" from its case and inserts a projection, arranged for the purpose, through the key-hole. Instantly the domestic temperature within is recorded by the dial. If it marks S. F.—set fair; S. A.—sound asleep; or even C. S.—cross but sleepy, he brings his propitiatory box of fried oysters well to the front, chews a fresh clove and enters boldly. If, however, the faithful little instrument reports S. B.—storm brewing—or S. U.—very squally, with lightning, he doesn't waste any valuable time in warfare, but hies him to the nearest hotel and sends an "up all night with a sick friend" note, with some matinee tickets and a new bonnet, home in the morning. Truly, it science keeps on in this way, the world will become quite a comfortable place to live in after a while.—*Boston Herald.*

Very taking—Colds. Very glad—The druggists. The very best remedy—Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

TOBACCO DRUNKARDS.

Startling Facts About the Effect Upon the Human System of the Use of Tobacco.—A Specialist's Statement.

"Some of your statements made in your address before the Woman's Temperance League, elicited considerable discussion," said a *Witness* reporter who was present at that meeting, to the lecturer of the evening, Mr. Garnsey, in an interview.

"You refer I suppose among other things, to my classification of habitual users of tobacco as 'drunkards.' It was not a slip of the tongue. It is a startling fact that a tobacco-user is a drunkard. Especially is this true of the smoker."

"Many excellent men, leaders of the people, are smokers, who would reject a glass of liquor with moral aversion."

"I agree with you that many a man can discern the alcoholic mote in his brother's eye, notwithstanding the cloud of tobacco smoke in his own. I would, however, say to such an one: "Cast out the beam out of thine own eye; and then shalt thou see clearly to cast out the mote out of thy brother's eye."

"Let me explain the statement that an habitual tobacco-user is a drunkard," continued Mr. Garnsey. "Medical men look upon any habit that is excited into unnatural and beyond natural activity by a narcotic, as being in an intoxicated condition. The brain, falsely and unfairly acted upon, is in an intoxicated state, whether the acting agent is alcohol, opium or tobacco. These three poisons each act in a different manner. Alcohol excites its victim; opium puts him to sleep, and he lies like a dead man; tobacco takes a middle ground—produces inactivity, stupor, loss of energy. A thoughtless and indifferent tone of mind results, when not under influence of the weed. The brain has been trained to act only when intoxicated by the narcotic, tobacco. When the mind must be active, users chew twice the quantity of the weed. If their supply is exhausted before the task is accomplished, how they sigh! The workman throws down his implements. 'It is no use! I must have a chew of tobacco, or I cannot do the job,'—or discipher the problem, or whatever it may be! Now, I ask, in all candor, is such an one a sober man, or is he an intoxicated man when, the chew being exhausted, his nerves become quiet, his brain rebounds with new power and he accomplishes his task?"

"He would argue that the result was good, that the stimulant helped him," suggested the reporter.

"Because he had trained himself to work only in an intoxicated state. It affects the stomach as a deadly poison. In course of time it utterly destroys digestive functions. If tobacco does not affect the mind, what has the number of pounds sold to do with the number of suicides in any part of the country! There are men who if you will give them the number of the population in a certain district and the number of pounds of tobacco shipped to that district for immediate consumption there, will tell you almost to a man the number of suicides that occur annually among them. This is a fact. Habitual tobacco users are men who seldom draw a sober breath. The smell of their breath is almost equal to the gas of a sewer pipe."

"Public sentiment has a great deal of tolerance for the tobacco-user."

"The public is not intelligent on the subject and does not care for information. The agency of tobacco is masked. A strong, well-looking and hearty man who has sapped all the vitality from his system, and has spat it out under his feet, meets with some little accident, perhaps has some sudden sickness and is gone. 'What caused his death?' Friends answer, 'Palpitation of the heart.' Now tobacco is a direct cause of this disease. Another died of bilious fever. Tobacco is a direct cause of indigestion and constipation. Another died of inflamed pulmonary consumption.' Tobacco is known to be a direct cause of throat and bronchial affection, and it is a grave question with medical men whether tobacco is not the main cause of so much consumption in our land to-day. It was no, always so."

"What relation has the use of tobacco to the appetite for alcohol?"

"A craving for alcohol is aroused by the physical conditions produced by the use of tobacco. General debility, weariness, and a marked prostration of the whole system are just the states that alcoholic medicines have been prescribed for, for centuries. The sudden stimulus of alcohol produces such an exuberant feeling, the victim drinks deeper and deeper till all self-control is lost. Delirium tremens, and death results; and I believe the self-murderer from this course will be called in judgment as any other suicide. It is a singular, yet nevertheless true, statement, that the use of alcohol alone never produces delirium tremens, but it is a disease natural to tobacco, and is hastened by the use of alcohol.

"Dr. Blanchard of this city," pursued Mr. Garnsey, "asserts that in fifteen years' practice he has never seen or heard of delirium tremens except where tobacco had been used for years; and he says that though a man should drink all his days and not use tobacco he might die from the drink, but the delirium tremens, when light-lacing and similar destroying customs prevailed.

Young women take more exercise than they formerly did. They ride and walk more and are more in the open air. They have not the insane dread of the sun's rays which they once had. But there is much room for improvement yet. Many homes are still presided over by invalid wives and mothers, who furnish a constant spectacle of sadness and misery to their family and friends, and are a subject of unlimited expense to their husbands. In such homes the greatest of all blessings that could be hoped for would be the health of the mistress restored; but too often it is the one blessing which never comes.

American homes, more than any other, perhaps in the world, have been saddened by sickly women. If this shall be so no longer, it will be a great blessing to the nation. And the remedy is simple. American men are as strong and healthy as those of other nations; there is no good reason why American women should not be. All that is needed is proper attention to dress and exercise. Let women dress, as men do, so that their bodies shall not be squeezed and pressed together, but have free room for motion, and let them go out into the air and sunshine, as men do, and exercise their bodies, and the race of American women will not become extinct, as it once threatened to.

On the contrary, it will be improved, built up and beautified, and a time will shortly come when a healthy man will not have to hunt a whole country over to find a healthy wife. We are on the right track now; all that is needed is to go ahead, and the result will soon be manifest. Women will die to be in fashion; therefore let the fashion of female beauty be vigor and strength, and all the ladies in the land will be swinging dumb-bells, practicing archery, riding on horseback, and walking as for a wager, but they will be in style.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND NOTES.

Presbyterians gained 49,000 members in 1879.

The revised New Testament will be out during 1880.

There are 4,356 United Brethren churches and 2,317 ministers.

With 1879 the seven years' course of Sunday-school lessons was finished.

Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, has 2,021 members. Its total receipts last year were $65,365.84.

The Methodist board of church extension received $103,631 during its fourteenth year, just ended.

Professor David Swing, of Chicago, thinks the last Christmas the best Christmas the world ever saw.

The veteran, Dr. Shaw, of Rochester, has entered upon his fortieth year as pastor of the Brick Presbyterian church.

The Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States has 11,453 itinerant and 12,492 local preachers, and 16,721 church edifices.

Rev. Dr. Shelton, now eighty-one years of age, has been rector of St. Paul's Episcopal church, Buffalo, N. Y., for over fifty years.

Philadelphia churches have raised $9,000 toward the expenses of the great council to be held in that city in 1880, and will raise the whole $15,000 if necessary.

The Freewill Baptists will celebrate in 1880 the centenary of the existence of their denomination. Their first church was organized at New Durham, N. H.

Mr. Hammond, the revivalist, has been going about with a company of men and women in London, Ontario, singing hymns and holding prayer meetings in saloons and hotels.

The Boston Young Men's Christian Union has been paid the sum of $80,000 left it by the will of Mr. Joseph B. Eaton. This bequest and subsequent gifts from other sources have entirely freed the institution from debt.

The will of the late Captain Charles P. Williams, of Stonington, Conn., bequeaths a farm to the Second Congregational Society of Stonington; $5,000 to the American Home Missionary society of the city of New York, and $5,000 to the American Board.

Henry Moorhouse, the English evangelist, sells Bibles in the streets of London. On a single Saturday night a short time ago he sold from his carriage 1,000 Testaments. For two pence he sells a package in which are some illustrated papers, besides a copy of the New Testament.

The year book of the Unitarian denomination is just published, and from its pages we compile the following facts: Whole number of societies, 336; whole number of ministers, 405; whole number of ministers settled, 218; whole number of ministers unsettled, 187. Twenty-three names of societies have been erased from the list of 1879, and three added to that of 1880. Eight ministers have died, among them John Weiss and Charles H. Brigham, both of whom were men of mark. There were four graduates from the two divinity schools.

The eighteenth annual session of the general conference of the Seventh Day Adventists has just been held at Battle Creek, Mich. The statistical report for 1879 shows that there are 144 ministers, a gain of 27; upward of 150 licentiates; 599 churches, a gain of 50, and 14,141 members, an increase of 1,064. The contributions amounted to $51,714. There are 364 members connected with the missions in Europe, and 143 with those in Canada. Elder James White, the founder of the denomination, presided over the conference. There are now twenty-two conferences in as many States and Territories.

Shooting Alligators in Florida.

A Savosota (Fla.) correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* writes: About a mile below where we first came upon the creek, and two miles from where it empties into the bay, we reached tide-water, and Jack told us to look out now for 'gators. Sure enough, there were two monster old ones lying out on the bank sunning themselves. They took the alarm, however, while we were yet a long way off, and plunged into the water. As we neared the spot we saw several others swimming in different directions in the same hole. They all disappeared when they saw us, so we laid down our luggage and sat in the shade of a tree to wait results. In a few minutes one stuck his head out of the water not more than thirty yards away, whereupon Capt. S. gave him a charge of buckshot in the vicinity of the eye and ear. He lashed the water into a foam in his gyrations and sank out of sight, probably mortally wounded. Presently another one put his eye out of the water to look at us. He was near to the opposite shore, perhaps fifty yards from where we sat. I let go at him, and although I scored a palpable hit, did not kill him. A 'gator always tells you, unerringly, whether you have killed or only wounded him. If wounded, he plunges and thrashes around at a lively rate for a few seconds and sinks out of sight, but if killed dead, he performs about the same series of evolutions, turns on his back and dies, remaining on the top of the water. This is the time to go for him if you wish to capture him, for he only lies on the top of the water fifteen to thirty minutes, when the air escapes from the lungs, and he sinks. It is very difficult, indeed, to kill them on dry land, nowadays, for they are shot at so much that they are exceedingly wild. But whenever you flush one from the bank and he goes into the water, sit down and rest, and you may depend upon it you will have to wait but a few minutes before he will put his large black eyes out of the water and look around to see if you are still there; then you have a fine target for your rifle. The smoke had scarcely cleared away after my last shot, when a third 'gator looked me in the face and instantly caught a right-fielder in his optic that turned him over. We then supposed we had made it so warm for them that no others would show themselves for awhile, and started on down the stream. The captain and I had gone a little ahead, and Jack, who had not yet started, called to us and said, "Here's another 'gator!" I went back, and there, sure enough, was a fellow, swimming along down the creek as unconcernedly as though he had never heard the report of a gun in his life. I waited until he came within about fifty feet of me, and then gave him one in the leeward eye. He turned two or three sommersaults, and stopped on his back with one forefoot sticking out of the water. We left him there as a warning to his kind not to tempt the deadly accuracy of a Stevens rifle. As we were now thoroughly satisfied with this class of sport, we returned home.

How the Count Joannes Was Bounced.

The death of the Count Joannes recalls an incident in the editorial room of the Boston *Transcript* some years ago, before the Count left Boston, and when the genial Paul Haskell was editor of the paper. The Count's frequent visits had become a source of annoyance to Haskell and his associates in the editorial room, and but little respect was entertained by them for the numerous titles claimed by the Count, while his consequential airs and lofty style had become a positive bore.

Rushing in late one forenoon, where Haskell, Fox, Dix and Whipple were scratching away for dear life at their respective desks, the Count slapped down a small slip upon Haskell's desk and asked in a loud and indignant tone:

"Why was that item about me published in yesterday's *Transcript*?"

Haskell laid down his pen, and, rising to his feet, confronted the Count, who stood in a dramatic attitude with folded arms, and said, in his decided, matter of fact way:

"Mr. Jones, leave this room (pointing to the door), do not enter it again as long as you live; we are tired of you, and you may rest assured that as long as I am editor of the *Transcript* your name shall never again appear in its columns except under the head of 'Obituary.' Go!"

The Count was so taken aback that he did not utter a word, but elevated his eyebrows, fixed his hat more firmly upon his head, and strode majestically to the door toward which Haskell still pointed and vanished behind it.

The editor sank back in his seat with a sigh of relief, but there was a peal of laughter from those present, in which even the sedate Whipple joined.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

The pin is mightier than the sword. You can sit on the sward with impunity.—*Yonkers Gazette.*

NEWS SUMMARY.

Eastern and Middle States.

On the twelfth the Republicans organized both branches of the Maine legislature, while the Fusionists held separate sessions. Hon. J. D. Lamson sent a communication to General Chamberlain, commanding the State militia, to know whether his (Lamson's) authority as governor would be recognized. General Chamberlain replied that he could not under the present circumstances recognize Lamson's authority, but that he would obey any decision or order of the supreme court.

In the United States circuit court Marcus P. Morton has been awarded $63,000 damages against Postmaster Jones, of New York city, for the alleged illegal use of a patented stamp used in stamping letters. Postmaster Jones says that the stamp is being used by 40,000 postmasters, and that he will apply to Congress for relief if the award of damages, made by a referee, is not set aside by the court.

At a public meeting in New York to further the work of the committees who are arranging the preliminaries for the World's Fair in that city in 1883, addresses were made by President Jewett, of the Erie railroad, who presided; United States Senator Windom, of Minnesota; General Hawley, of Connecticut, and Congressman Hooker, of Mississippi.

According to the annual circular issued by the New York mercantile agency of R. G. Dun & Co., the number of failures in the United States in 1879 was 6,658, compared with 10,478 in 1878, a decrease of 3,820. The liabilities in 1879 were $98,000,000 and $234,000,000 in 1878.

The will of Frank Leslie credits his wife with a large share in the work of establishing his publications, and bequeaths to her all his property of every kind, to the entire exclusion of his children—two sons by a former wife.

By an explosion of coal-gas in the hold of the steamship Greece, shortly after her arrival at her wharf in Hoboken, N. J., from an ocean trip, two longshoremen were instantly killed and eight other persons more or less seriously injured. One of the men killed was blown up through three hatchways and into the air, a distance of fifty feet.

Dennis Kearney, the California agitator, addressed a large audience in the Cooper Institute, New York, the other day.

A fire in Broadway, New York, a few nights ago, destroyed property valued at $150,000.

On the 16th the Maine supreme court decided in favor of the Republican members of the legislature the questions submitted to it by those members regarding the legality of the rival legislatures. On the same day the Fusionist legislature elected Joseph L. Smith (Greenbacker) as governor, but General Chamberlain refused to recognize his authority. On the following day the Republican legislature elected Daniel F. Davis as governor, and his authority was recognized by General Chamberlain.

Twenty-two children, inmates of the "Shepherd's Fold," of New York, were taken into the supreme court the other day, the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children having charged that the little ones were not properly cared for, were insufficiently fed, were worked beyond their strength, and their education was neglected. The emaciated and diseased condition of the children and the testimony unfolded in court, tended to show that the charge was not unfounded.

A Saturday night raid by the New York police upon one of the many notorious dance houses which infest the metropolis resulted in the arrest of 294 persons—247 men and 47 women. Next morning they were taken to court under guard of 120 officers and the majority fined from one to ten dollars.

Richard G. Alexander, of Delaware City, Del., was bitten by a dog last September, and a few days ago he was taken with symptoms of hydrophobia. His case rapidly grew worse, and after being sick five days death terminated his sufferings.

The long trial at New Haven, Conn., of Rev. Herbert H. Hayden for the murder of Mary Stannard, resulted in a disagreement of the jury, who stood eleven for acquittal to one for murder in the second degree. The case is one of the most remarkable in the criminal annals of the country, and its trial occupied many weeks, during which an immense amount of testimony was taken.

Margaret Anderson stabbed and killed her sister Lizzie with a pocket-knife in the streets of Boston, a few days ago. Both women were disreputable characters.

Western and Southern States.

A total eclipse of the sun was visible in California the other day. The event was regarded with great interest by astronomers, and some interesting results from their observations are expected.

Striking workmen of the Chicago stock yards came into collision with the police the other day, and serious trouble was averted only by the arrival of a reinforcement of officers. Andrew Deichman, a butcher, was struck by a cowardly assailant, who, as he drew a butcher knife and stabbed one of his assailants, Frank Gough, inflicting a probably fatal wound. Deichman was rescued with difficulty from the hands of the infuriated crowd.

Mr. Garfield has been formally elected United States Senator, to succeed Allen G. Thurman, by the Ohio Legislature. Mr. Thurman was supported by the Democrats, but was defeated by a vote of 66 to 44 in the assembly, and 20 to 13 in the senate.

During a recent storm in Portland, Oregon, and vicinity, damage was done in that city to the extent of $75,000, and one man was killed and several others badly injured. Near Young Station, on the Northern Pacific railroad, two men were frozen to death. At Tacoemer, Washington Territory, a schoolhouse was demolished by a falling tree, and of the twenty scholars inside the building a brother and sister were instantly killed and another sister was badly injured.

Victorio, the Apache chief, and his followers, on a raid in New Mexico from Mexico, were overtaken by Major Morrow and 200 troops and resisted an attack from noon until sunset, when he fled with a loss of seven killed. The troops lost one killed and two wounded.

Andrew Rhorer, seventy years old, cashier of the Louisville (Ky.) savings bank, has acknowledged to a deficiency in his accounts amounting to $67,000, and has been arrested, remaining on the top of the water. This is the time to go for him if you wish to capture him, for he only lies on the top of the water fifteen to thirty minutes, when the air escapes from the lungs, and he sinks. It is very difficult, indeed, to kill them on dry land, nowadays, for they are shot at so much that they are exceedingly wild. But whenever you flush one from the bank and he goes into the water, sit down and rest, and you may depend upon it you will have to wait but a few minutes before he will put his large black eyes out of the water and look around to see if you are still there; then you have a fine target for your rifle. The smoke had scarcely cleared away after my last shot, when a third 'gator looked me in the face and instantly caught a right-fielder in his optic that turned him over. We then supposed we had made it so warm for them that no others would show themselves for awhile, and started on down the stream. The captain and I had gone a little ahead, and Jack, who had not yet started, called to us and said, "Here's another 'gator!" I went back, and there, sure enough, was a fellow, swimming along down the creek as unconcernedly as though he had never heard the report of a gun in his life. I waited until he came within about fifty feet of me, and then gave him one in the leeward eye. He turned two or three sommersaults, and stopped on his back with one forefoot sticking out of the water. We left him there as a warning to his kind not to tempt the deadly accuracy of a Stevens rifle. As we were now thoroughly satisfied with this class of sport, we returned home.

Foreign News.

The fund instituted by the Duchess of Marlborough, for the relief of distress in Ireland, amounts to about $100,000.

M. Gambetta has been re-elected president of the French chamber of deputies by a vote of 259 out of 308 votes recorded.

Frederick, Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, is dead in his fifty-first year.

The recent duel in Pesth, Hungary, between Baron Maythenyi and Herr Vernovay, editor of a popular newspaper, in which the latter was mortally wounded, has led to serious disturbances. The editor had attacked one Count Festetics, a fellow-member with Baron Maythenyi of the National Casino club, and the baron interfered in the quarrel. The editor is popular with the masses and it is charged that the baron had been put forward in the matter because he is a professional duelist and the best shot in Hungary. A great crowd of students and workmen gathered before the Casino club house, uttering hostile cries and finally stoning the windows. The police were repeatedly repulsed by the crowd, and at last two battalions of infantry charged upon the people with fixed bayonets. The crowd fired upon the soldiers, and about twenty-five persons were killed or wounded. The government issued a proclamation exhorting the people to obey the laws. Ill-feeling against the prevailing Hungarian government is said to have had much to do with the disturbance.

The distress in Ireland is increasing daily. A Cork correspondent states that sixty able-bodied men, with their families, were admitted in one day to the Killarney workhouse. A woman applied for admission with three children, one of whom was dead in her arms from hunger and exposure, the woman having walked a distance of forty miles.

A letter from Lieutenant Baylor, commanding a detachment of United States troops on the Texas frontier, states that Chief Victoria's band of Apache Indians waylaid a force of fifteen Mexicans—the best citizens of Carisal—who were in pursuit of the savages, and killed every man. Thirty-five more citizens of Carisal, who went out to look for their kindred, were also waylaid by the Apaches and eleven of their number killed.

James Mactear, the Scotchman who recently announced that he had discovered the process for making genuine diamonds, now states that he was mistaken. Diamond owners doubtless feel intensely relieved to learn that their possessions are not yet to become as plentiful as pebbles.

A landslip has destroyed the village of Alcala del Jucar, in the province of Albacete, Spain. Seventy persons were killed and fifty families have been rendered homeless by the disaster.

The American freight ship Formosa, last reported at Cebu, Philippine Islands, for Boston, has been lost at sea. The vessel, with cargo, was valued at $240,000.

Five thousand Mohmunds who crossed the Cabul river, near Dakka, Afghanistan, have been completely defeated by the British.

In a railroad disaster at Southport, on the southern coast of England, three persons were killed and twenty injured.

Authentic reports lately received from the districts in Bosnia, where a famine has prevailed for the past month, describe the situation as heartrendering. Besides many other sufferers, over 8,000 people are actually starving. Cannibalism of highway robberies has increased alarmingly in consequence of the famine.

At a meeting in London of the council of the home rule league, a resolution was passed thanking the people of America for their prompt aid to the distressed in Ireland.

The Duke Antoine Tramont, the French diplomatist, is dead in his sixty-second year.

Five organizers of the late bread riots in Cork, Ireland, have been sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Senate.

Mr. Kernan presented the memorial of over 1,500 individuals and firms of New York State and city, of all political parties, for the withdrawal of the legal-tender quality of treasury notes. Mr. Kernan said that he believed it represented the views of the majority of the citizens of New York, and he asked for it the consideration it deserved.

Mr. Bayard, from the committee on finance, reported favorably on the bill to admit, free of duty, articles intended for exhibition at the Millers' International Exhibition, in June, and it was passed.

Several Senators have presented numerously signed petitions for the appointment of a commission of equity into the alcoholic liquor traffic.

Mr. Kirkwood called up the bill to increase the pensions of totally disabled soldiers and sailors, and it was passed. Mr. Kirkwood explained the bill as follows: In 1874 a bill was passed increasing from $31 to $50 per month the pensions of soldiers and sailors totally disabled so as to require constant attendance by another person, who has also lost both hands, both feet or both eyes; but outside of that class there were many persons even more hopeless than they, so paralyzed as to be unable to move about. In June, 1878, a bill was passed increasing the pensions of the first-named class to $72 per month, but not increasing that of the last-named class. The bill remedies the injustice. There are 713 of these pensioners altogether; of that number 377 had received an increase of pension to $72. The rest will receive it by this act.

Vice-President Wheeler and Messrs. Conkling, Kernan, Anthony and others have presented petitions of women, asking for the removal of their political disabilities and for a constitutional amendment giving women the right to vote.

Mr. Allison, from the committee on finance, and Mr. Bayard, from the same committee, presented majority and minority reports on Mr. Bayard's resolution for the withdrawal of the compulsory legal-tender power of greenbacks. The majority report, which is favorable to the passage of the resolution, is signed by Messrs. Allison, of Iowa; Ferry, of Michigan; Beck, of Kentucky; Jones, of Nevada, and Voorhees, of Indiana. The minority report, which favors the passage of the resolution, is signed, without any reservation, by Messrs. Kernan, of New York, and Bayard, of Delaware, and with a reservation by Messrs. Wallace, of Pennsylvania, and Morrill, of Vermont.

Mr. Morrill spoke in favor of the practicability of refunding the public debt at a less rate of interest than 4 per cent.

Mr. Ferry introduced a joint resolution proposing the following amendment to the constitution of the United States: "The right of suffrage in the United States shall be based on citizenship, and the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of sex, or for any reason not equally applicable to all citizens of the United States."

Mr. Cockrell presented a petition of citizens of St. Louis, asking Congress to pass an act requesting the President to invite all the governments of the world having maritime commerce to participate in an international convention at Philadelphia on July 4, 1880, to mature a plan for the construction of an international ship canal across the Isthmus of Darien.

Mr. Conkling presented a petition of the Bullion Club, of New York, expressing disapprobation of the emission of paper in denominations of less than twenty dollars, and praying that coin may by force of law be used in lieu of smaller denominations.

Mr. Platt introduced a joint resolution requesting the President to invite representatives of the maritime nations of the world to confer with the government of the United States concerning a route for the interoceanic canal.

Mr. Vest has introduced a bill to incorporate the Interoceanic Transit Company.

House.

Mr. Warner has introduced a bill to stop paper inflation and provide for necessary increases in the volume of currency by the free coinage of gold and silver, and for the issuing of gold and silver certificates.

A bill introduced by Mr. Gunter calls for the equalization of homesteads and the reduction in price of public lands to actual settlers.

Mr. Chittenden has introduced a bill for a national jail.

Mr. Wellborn has introduced a bill transferring the Indian bureau to the war department.

Mr. Bicknell, chairman of the committee on counting the votes for President, reported back the bill amending the statutes relating to presidential elections, and providing for and regulating the counting of votes for President and Vice-President, and the decision of questions arising therefrom.

Mr. Shallenberger introduced a bill authorizing the refunding of the national debt, reducing the annual interest thereon and improving the public credit.

Mr. McCoid has introduced a bill to establish a board of commissioners of inter-state commerce.

Mr. Dezeter has introduced a joint